THE COLUMBIAN.
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
PAY IN ADVANCE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.
The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, } Editors and Proprietors.
G. E. ELWELL, }

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1879.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIII, NO. 10
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIV, NO. 2

RATES OF ADVERTISING

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6W.	1Y.
One inch	$3.00	$4.50	$5.00	$8.00	$12.00
Two inches	5.00	6.50	8.00	9.50	15.00
Three inches	6.50	8.50	10.00	12.00	18.00
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One column	30.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.
Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

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Associate Judges—I. K. Krickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—William Krickbaum.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert R. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Samuel Neyhard.
Treasurer—H. A. Sweppenheiser.
Commissioners—Stephen Pohe, Charles Richart, A. B. Herring.
Commissioners' Clerk—J. B. Casey.
Auditors—S. H. Smith, W. Manning, C. B. Seesholtz.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—G. A. Herring.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jas. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
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Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
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Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. G. D. S. Barclay.
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Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

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Sunday School—2 p. m.
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Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Corner 4th and Catharine streets.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

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Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser
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Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

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JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL KNORR. Attorney-at-Law, Office in Hartman's Building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street. Above 5th East side.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-1y.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

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AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb. 14, '79-tf

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Room No. 15, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg.
april19.'78.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. NOV. 16, '77-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$80,621,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26, '77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of " "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, '77-1y.

LAWYERS.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

C. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

H. LITTLE. ROBT. S. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

B. FRANK ZARR,
Attorney-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in UNANGST'S BUILDING, on Main street second door above Centre.
Can be consulted in German.
Jan. 19, 79-tf

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained. dec 21, '77-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,

(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 7, 1878.

84 Ninth Street Pittsburg, Dec. 10, 1874.
Messrs. DREHER, REAY & Co
Gentlemen:—Your paints have given entire satisfaction. I have used them on a good many different kinds of work, such as Iron, Tin, Wood, Brick, &c., and never heard any complaints, on the contrary, the work stands well and for wear, will in my opinion, stand with any lead in the market. When in want of reference in this city or vicinity you are at liberty to use my name with pleasure, also to use this as you think best.
Respectfully Yours,
JOHN T. GRAY.
Painter and Dealer in Paints, Oils, &c.

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

MONTOUR SLATE PAIN TS, 8 CENTS.

MONTOUR METALLIC WHITE. 8 CENTS.

MONTOUR METALLIC BROWN, 8 CENTS. OFF COLORS AT THIS PRICE.

PURE LINSEED OIL
at lowest market rates.

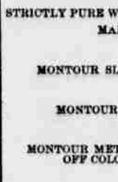
Sample cards and price list furnished without charge.

Orders and inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention.

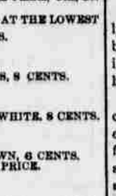
HENRY S. REAY,
MANUFACTURER,
RUPERT, PA.

MOYER BROS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA
May 3, '76.-1y.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE



Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases, such as Loss of memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.



Before Taking. After Taking.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.
The specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10, Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Bloomsburg by C. A. Klein, and by all Druggists everywhere.
Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg.
sept. 6, '78-tf

Poetical.

PAPA'S LETTER.

From Burlington Hawkeye.

I was sitting in my study,
Writing letters, when I heard,
"Pease, dear mamma, Mary told me
Mamma, musn't be 'isturbed.

"But I's tired of the kitty;
Want some ozzer fing to do.
Writing letters, is 'ou, mamma?
Tan't I write a letter, too?"

"Not now, darling, mamma's busy;
Run and play with kitty now."
"No, no, mamma, me write letters—
Den if 'ou will show me how."

I would paint my darling's portrait,
As his sweet eyes searched my face—
Hair of gold and eyes of azure,
Form of childish, witching grace.

But the eager face was clouded,
As I slowly shook my head,
Till I said, 'I'll make a letter
Of you, darling boy, instead.'

So I parted back the tresses
From his forehead high and white,
And a stamp in sport I pasted
'Mid its waves of golden light.

Then I said, 'Now, little letter,
Go away and bear good news;'
And I smiled as down the staircase
Clattered loud the little shoes.

Leaving me, the darling hurried
Down to Mary in his glee;
'Mamma's writing lots of letters—
I'a a letter, Mary—see!'

No one heard the little prattler
As once more he climbed the stair,
Reached his little cap and tippet,
Standing on the entry chair.

No one heard the front door open,
No one saw the golden hair
As it floated o'er his shoulders
In the crisp October air.

Down the street the baby hastened,
Till he reached the office door:
'I's a letter, Mr. Postman:
Is there room for any more?'

"Cause dis letter's doin' to papa;
Papa lives with God, 'ou know,
Mamma sent me for a letter;
Does 'ou find 'at I tan go?'

But the clerk in wonder answered:
'Not to-day, my little man.'
'Den I'll find anozzer office;
'Cause I must go if I tan.'

Fain the clerk would have detained him,
But the pleading face was gone,
And the little feet were hastening,
By the busy crowd swept on.

Suddenly the crowd was parted,
People fled to left and right,
As a pair of maddened horses
At that moment dashed in sight.

No one saw the baby figure—
No one saw the golden hair,
Till a voice of frightened sweetness
Rang out on the autumn air.

'Twas too late—a moment only
Stood the beauteous vision there;
Then the little face lay lifeless,
Covered o'er with golden hair.

Reverently they raised my darling,
Brushed away the curls of gold,
Saw the stamp upon the forehead,
Growing now so icy cold.

Not a mark the face disfigured,
Showing where the foot had trod;
But the little life was ended—
"Papa's letter was with God.

Select Story.

IN THE GLOAMING.

'You are the best judge of your own heart, but I do not think your future promises much happiness as the wife of Godfrey Hill. Remember who and what he is."

These were the words over which Alice Hill pondered as she walked slowly through the grove at Bellows Falls. It was her favorite walk, when she wished for solitude, though it lay at some distance from her home, the stately house that crowned an incline stretch of ground overlooking the village.

Remember who and what he is!

Mrs. Hill had said these words very slowly, and with due emphasis only a few hours before, when Alice had road to her a letter, in which Godfrey Hill had asked her to be his wife.

Who was he, then? He was the second cousin of Alice, a man of about twenty-seven, who had been brought up by his grandfather in the house upon Bellows Height, and had supposed his inheritance of house and fortune assured.

Alice and her widowed mother had never entered the stately house while old Mr. Hill lived, but had supported themselves by keeping a school for young children, after Godfrey's cousin, Alice's father, had died.

It had never crossed their wildest imagination that the old gentleman at Bellows Falls would remember them by even a trifling legacy, and they were inclined to think they were the victim of a practical joke, when they received the lawyer's letter informing them that Alice was the heiress of the entire estate of John Hill, of Bellows Falls.

It was like a dream, to come to the splendid home, to know there was to be no more weary struggles for daily bread, to wander through magnificent rooms and extensive grounds with the deliciously novel sensation of ownership.

And it must be confessed that Alice at first thought but little of the dispossessed heir.

But he introduced himself soon as a cousin, and visited the house as a welcome guest.

For, in answer to the second clause of Mrs. Hill's question, what was he? Alice could have answered truly that he was the most fascinating man she had ever seen.

And Alice Hill, though a bread winner in the busy world, had moved in good society, having aristocratic family connections both on her father's and mother's side.

She was no novice to be won by a merely courtly manner, but she had never met a man whose intellect was so broad, whose courtesy was so winning, whose face was so handsome as were those of Godfrey Hill.

And yet there was a letter in her writing-desk, written by the dead man whose heiress she was, warning her that 'because he is unworthy, because he has betrayed the trust I put in him, I have disinherited Godfrey Hill.'

There was no specific charge, no direct accusation, but the young heiress was warned against her cousin.

Yet, in the many long conversations the two had held together, Godfrey Hill had endeavored to convince his fair cousin that his grandfather had been influenced by false friends to believe statements to his discredit utterly untrue.

He had almost convinced her that he was an innocent victim to unfortunate circumstances, a victim to a mistaken sense of honor.

She was young, naturally trustful, and her heart was free; so it is not wonderful that Alice Hill was inclined to restore the disinherited man to his estate by accepting the offer of his heart and hand. Absorbed in her reflections, Alice did not notice that clouds were gathering, till a sudden summer shower broke with violence above the tree tops.

The rain came through the branches suddenly, drenching through her thin black dress, and she ran quickly to the nearest house for shelter.

The nearest refuge proved to be the cottage where Mrs. Mason, who did the washing for the great house, lived with her daughter, Lizzie, one of the village beauties.

There was great bustling about when Alice presented herself at the door.

'Mercy sakes! You're half drowned,' the old woman cried, hurrying her unexpected guest to the kitchen fire. 'You're wet to the skin, dearie. Now ain't it a blessing there's a whole washing in the basket to go home? You can go into Lizzie's room and change your clothes, and I'll do up them you've got on. Dear, dear! Your hat is just ruined—crape won't bear wetting—and you've no shawl. You must just put on a dress of Lizzie's, to go home in. It's nearly dark, anyway.'

'Where is Lizzie?' Alice asked.

'Sewing at Mrs. Gorham's dearie. She'll be coming home, soon. I allers make that a part of the bargain that she's to be let home afore dark, and it gets dark now by six—fall days are shorter than summer ones. So she'll be here soon. Its clearing up.'

It was clearing up, and it was also growing dark, so promising to send home the borrowed dress in the morning, Alice started for home.

She smiled at herself as she stood before the cottage mirror, for she had not worn a gay color since her father's death five years before.

Lizzie's blue dress, scarlet shawl and gay Sunday hat were oddly out of place upon the slender figure, and setting off the pale, refined face of Alice Hill.

'Dear me,' said the old woman. 'I hope you'll soon chirk up a bit, Miss Alice, and take off your black. The old gentleman has been dead a year, now. Them roses do suit you beautiful.'

Alice glanced at the staring red flowers reflected in the mirror, and smiled as she said:

'I will take great care of Lizzie's hat, Mrs. Mason. Good-bye, and thank you.'

It was nearly dusk, and there was a quarter of a mile to walk before home was reached, so Alice hurried through the grove, where the trees had already shut out the lingering day-light.

She had tied a small veil of gay tissue over the gaudy hat, as she left the cottage, and she hoped, if she met any acquaintances, she would escape recognition.

When she was half way through the grove she heard quick footsteps coming from the village, and a moment later a voice said, "You are punctual,' and she was caught for a moment in Godfrey Hill's arms.

She knew his voice, and struggled to free herself, before realizing that he had mistaken her for the village beauty.

'Pooh!' he said, releasing her. 'Don't put on airs, Liz. Were you going to the house?'

'Yes,' she answered, faintly, indignant and yet curious, her woman's wits quickly seeing his error.

'I must go, too before long, though I had far rather stay here in the woods with you sweetheart.'

'Your sweetheart is at the house,' Alice said, trying to assume the jealous tone of an uneducated girl.

'What! That chalky-faced girl in black? Not a bit of it. Didn't I love you long before she came to take what is mine?'

And a curse followed, coupled with her own name, that thrilled Alice Hill with horror.

'But they say you will marry her,' she persisted, calming her voice as well as she could.

'They say right! I will marry her, and have my own! Then, when she is dead, you shall have your old beau again, Lizzie, and come to the great house, my wife. It is only waiting a year or two.'

'But as she may not die!' gasped the horror-stricken girl.

'She will die! I'll have no fine lady taking what is mine—mine, I tell you! But what ails you? You are shaking as if you had an ague fit. I've talked it all over often enough before, and you never went off into such shakes! It is nothing new I'm telling you.'

'But—you—would—not—murder—her?' the poor girl gasped, drawing her veil closer.

'Come now, none of that,' was the rough answer; 'you're not going back on me, now, after all you've heard of my plans. You've sworn to keep my secrets, or I'd never have told you them. But what is the matter?'

And here Alice found herself shaken with no gentle hand, to her great indignation. But her fears overmastered her anger. Godfrey was heir at law to her newly-acquired fortune, and he suspected her identity, in those dark woods, she did not doubt, after what he had already said, that he would take her life.

'I am not well,' she said, freeing herself from the rough grasp on her arm, 'and I must hurry on. Wait for me, here, until I do my errand at the house and come back.'

'Be quick, then,' was the gruff reply.

And if he was in haste, the scoundrel might well be satisfied at the rapidity with which his companion left him.

She scarcely knew how she reached her home, tore off her borrowed finery and wrote to Godfrey Hill declining the honor he had proposed to her, but giving no other reason for her refusal than the statement that she did not love him sufficiently to be his wife.

'Mamma,' she said, coming into the drawing-room. 'I have written to Godfrey, refusing his offer, and sent the letter to him by James. 'I have remembered who and what he is.'

Mr. Godfrey Hill's amazement was unbounded, when returning to his home, in the village hotel, to dress for his promised call upon Alice Hill, he found her note awaiting him.

But he did not renounce his hope of shaking her resolution until the next day, when he met the true Lizzie Mason in the shaded grove, and, in the course of their lover-like conversation, that damsel told him who had worn her gay hat and red shawl on the previous evening.

'An' she sent a five dollar bill with the dress, because it got wet,' said the girl. 'An' that I call real handsome of her. Why, what ails you—you're white as chalk!'

'Nothing—nothing. You were not in the grove at all, then, yesterday?'

'No; I couldn't get off till long after dark and so I stayed all night, I knowed you'd be mad, waiting for me, but I couldn't help it, this time. Why?'

For her lover had started for the village without even the ceremony of a good-bye.

He lost no time, on his way, till he stood in the office of Jermyn & Jermyn, his grandfather's lawyers.

White as death, with his voice hoarse and thick, he said to the older partner:

'You told me my grandfather left me ten thousand dollars, upon certain conditions.'

'Quite correct. The conditions are that you leave Bellows Falls and never return to it, and that you sign a deed relinquishing all claims as heir at law, in case Miss Hill dies before she is of age. Mr. Hill did not draw up his paper until his will was signed and sealed, and he was reminded that he had made no stipulation for the reversion of his estate.'

'Reminded by you,' was the bitter rejoinder.

'Reminded by me! He was shown the danger that you might become a suitor to the young heiress.'

'Well, that danger is over. I have been a sincere suitor to the heiress, and she has refused the honor of an alliance.'

'Hum!'

'So, having lost that stake, I am prepared to accept the conditions, take the ten thousand dollars and turn my back on Bellows Falls for life.'

It was with a sense of great relief from a very urgent fear, that Alice Hill heard from her lawyer of the demand upon the estate, that made her pooper by ten thousand dollars, and removed Godfrey Hill from her path for life.

She told no one of the walk in the gloaming that had revealed to her the black treachery of the man who had woed her so gently and had so nearly won the treasure of her young heart.

It made her shy of suitors for a long time fearing her money was the magnet that drew them to her side; but there came a true lover, at last—one she trusted and loved—and who won her for his tender, faithful wife.

And Godfrey Hill left his old home never to return.

There was no thought of revenge in Alice Hill's heart, when she heard of the death of her cousin, nearly three years after his departure from Bellows Falls; but she could not restrain a fervent thought of thanksgiving, when she realized that there was no murderous thought hanging upon her possible death.

And her relief she told her husband, for the first time, of that involuntary masquerade that saved her from the power of a villain.

'I was at this hour, Will,' she whispered, 'and this is the first time since that day that I have been able to sit, without a shudder, in the gloaming.'

UNNATURAL SHOWERS.

Tradition tells many stories of showers which were not showers of rain. It is stated by an old writer that in Lapland and in Finland, about a century ago, mice of a particular kind were known to fall from the sky; and that such an event was sure to be followed by a good year for foxes. A shower of frogs fell near Toulouse in 1804. A prodigious number of black insects, about one inch in length, descended in a snow storm in Pakroff, Russia in 1827. On one occasion in Norway, the peasants were astonished at finding a shower of rats pelting down on their heads. Showers of fishes have been numerous. At Sanstead, in Kent, in 1866, a pasture field was found one morning plentifully covered with fish, although there is neither sea, nor river, lake nor fish pond near. In several other places these showers of fish have occurred and can generally be explained by well understood causes. Strong wind blown from sea or river; a water spout licking up the fish out of the water; a whirlwind sending them hither and thither; all these are intelligible.

The rat shower in Norway was an extraordinary one; thousands of rats were taking their annual excursion from a hilly region to the lowlands, when a whirlwind took them up and deposited them in a field at some distance; doubtless much to the astonishment of such of the rats as came down alive. Naturalists have proved that the showers of blood are connected with some phenomena of insect life.

Jennie Smith has been telling the Green street Methodist congregation of Philadelphia, that she was cured of a chronic spinal disease by a miracle. She was bedridden for sixteen years. A few months ago, when she was in the Homœpathic Hospital, she asked Dr. John C. Morgan to pray with her, as she felt that she was going to sit up. He did so, and in a few minutes afterward she sat up in her chair. This was after all trials to bolster her up by means of pillows and hands had failed. From this time she began to have a strong belief that she would be able to walk again, and at length she appointed a certain time for a miraculous cure. Some of her friends were invited. To others she wrote asking them to offer up specific prayer on her behalf on that day. After waiting until nearly midnight, she asked two persons present to take her by the arms, as she felt that the time had come. They complied, and with barely any effort on their part, she rose to her feet and walked. Since that time she has had complete use of her legs. Dr. Morgan declares the truth of her story.

The man who is not afraid of war or yellow fever is generally afraid to take out a paper of tobacco in the presence of a crowd.

IRISH HUMOR.

The first Viscount of Guilamore, when Chief Baron O'Grady, was remarkable for his dry humor and biting wit. The latter was so fine that its sarcasm was often unperceived by the object against whom the shaft was directed.

A legal friend, extremely studious, but in conversation notoriously dull, was showing off to him his newly built house. The book worm prided himself especially on a sanctum he had contrived for his own use, so secluded from the rest of the building that he could pour over his books in private quite secure from disturbance.

'Capital!' exclaimed the Chief Baron. 'You surely could study here from morning till night, and no human being be one whit the wiser.'

A young and somewhat dull tyro at the bar pleading before him commenced; 'My lord, my unfortunate client—' then stopped, hemmed, hawed, hesitating. Again he began: 'My lord, my most unfortunate cli—' another stop, more hemming and confusion.

'Pray, go on sir,' said the Chief Baron. 'So far the court is with you.'

In those days, before competitive examinations were known; men with more interest than brains got appointments, for the duties of which they were wholly incompetent. Of these was the Hon. Q——. He was telling Lord Guillamore of the summary way in which he disposed of matters in his Court.

'I say to the fellers who are bothering me with foolish argument, that there's no use in wasting my time and their breath, for that all their talk just goes in at one ear and out at the other.'

'No great wonder in that,' said O'Grady, 'seeing that there's so little between to stop it.'

It was this worthy who, being at a public dinner shortly after he got his place, had his health proposed by a swaggish guest.

'I will give you a toast,' he said: 'The Hon. Q——, and long may he continue indifferently to administer justice.'

At the dinner table, over the wine, Lord Guillamore was a force, and this is one of the stories he used to tell with great applause. It was a dialogue which he asserted he had heard in the old coaching days between the guard of the mail and a mincing old lady, when traveling from Cork to Dublin:

The coach had stopped to change horses, and the guard, a big, red faced jolly man, beaming with good humor and civility, came bustling up to the window to see if the 'insides' wanted anything.

'Guard,' whispered the old lady.

'Well, madam, what can I do for you?

'Could you'—in a faint voice—could you get me a glass of water?

'To be sure, ma'am; with all the pleasure in life.'

'And, guard,'—still fainter—'I'd—hem—I'd—a like it hot.

'Hot water! Oh alright, ma'am. Why not, if it's plazing to you?'

'With a lump of sugar, guard, if you please.'

'By all manner of means, ma'am,'

'And—and—guard, dear'—as the man was turning to go away—'a small squeeze of lemon, and a little, just a thimbleful—of spirits through it?'

'Och, isn't that punch?' shouted the guard. 'Where's the use of beating about the bush?' shouted the guard. Couldn't you have asked out for a tumbler of punch at once, ma'am like a man?'

A story somewhat like the following has been told before, but in its new shape it will bear repetition. It was told by Mr. F——, Clerk of the Crown for Limerick, who was over six feet high and stout in proportion:

One day, when driving in the outskirts of Dublin, they came to a long and steep hill. Cabby came down, and walked aside the cab, looking significant glances in at the window. His Honor knew what he meant, but the day was hot and he was lazy and fat, and had no notion of taking the hint and getting out to ease the horse while larding the lean earth himself. At last Paddy changed his tactics. Making a rush at the cab he suddenly opened the door and then slammed it to with a tremendous bang. 'What's that for?' roared Mr. F, startled at the man's violence and the loud report.

'Whist, yer Honor! Don't say a word!' whispered Paddy, putting his finger to his lips.

"But what do you mean, sirrah?' cried the fare.

'Arrah, can't ye heush, sir? Spake low—now do. Shure, 'tis lettin' on I am to the little mare that yer Honor's got out to walk. Don't let her hear you and the crather'll have more heart to face the hill if she thinks your're not inside, and that 'tis only the cab that's throubling her.'

Baron R., was one of the most decorous of Judges, but was cursed with a scapegrace of a brother who was a perpetual thorn in his side. When at school he was set a sum to do by his teacher. After an undue delay he presented himself before the desk and held up the slate upon the corner of which was a pile of coppers.

'What is the meaning of all this, sir,' said the master.

'Oh!' cried the youth, 'I'm very sorry sir, but really I can't help it. All the morning I've been working at the sum. Over and over again I've tried, but in spite of all I can do it won't come right. So I have made up the difference in half pence, and there it is on the slate.'

The originality of the device disarmed the wrath of the pedagogue, and young R. was dismissed with his coppers to his place.

Here, however, is one of the best kind told of Mr. Plunket, taking an early walk was overtaken by two respectable looking men, carpenters by trade, each carrying the implements of his craft.

'Good morning, my friends,' said the old gentleman; 'you're early afoot. Going on a job, eh?'

'Good morrow, kindly sir; yes we are; and a quare one, too. The quarest and most out of the way you ever heard of, I'll be bound, though you have lived long in the world and heard and read of many a thing. Oh, you'll never guess it, your Honor, so I may as well tell you at once. We're going to cut the legs of a dead man.'

'What!' cried his hearer, aghast; 'you don't mean—'

'Yes indeed 'tis true for me; and here's how it came about: Poor Mary Neil's husband—a carpenter like ourselves and an old comrade—has been sick all winter, and departed this life last Tuesday. What with the grief and being left on the wide world with her five orphans, and no one to earn a bit of soup for them, the craythur is fairly out of her mind—stupid from the crying and the fret, for what does she do poor woman, but send the wrong measure for the coffin, and when it came home it was ever so much too short. Barney Neil was a tall man, nigh six feet we reckoned him. He couldn't be got into it do what they would, and the poor crather hadn't what would buy another. Where would she get it after the long sickness himself had, and with five childher to feed and clothe? So, your honor, all that's in it is to cut the legs off him. Me and my comrade here is going to do it for the desolate woman. We'll just take 'em off at the knee joints and lay 'em alongside him in the coffin. I think, sir, now that I've told you our job, you'll say it's the quarest you ever heard of.

'Oh!' cried the gentleman, 'such a thing must not be done. It's impossible. How much would a new coffin cost?'

The carpenter named the sum which was immediately produced and bestowed on him with injunctions to invest forthwith in the necessary purchase.

The business, however, took an unexpected turn. Mr. Plunket, on his return home, related his matutinal adventure to his family at breakfast, the future Chancellor, then a young barrister, being at the table. Before the meal was ended the carpenters made their appearance, and with many apologies, tendered back the coin they had received. He who had been spokesman in the morning explained that on seeing the gentleman in advance of them on the road, he had, for a lark made a bet with his companion he would obtain the money, which having won his wager he now refunded.

CHRISTIAN COURTESY.

There is a thing that we call high breeding or courtesy; its name proclaims that it is the manners of the court and it is supposed to belong exclusively to persons highly born. There is another thing we call Christian courtesy; the difference between the two is that high breeding gracefully insists upon its own rights; Christian courtesy gracefully remembers the rights of others in the narrow limiten sense of the word 'gentleman can only be applicable to persons born in a certain class and 'gentle' is only the old English word 'genteel,' but in the larger higher meaning it belongs to those who are gentle in character not in blood and just as 'gentle' has been corrupted into 'genteel' so the words 'gentleman' 'courtesy' 'politeness' have come to be considered the exclusive property of one class

The spirit of Christ does really what high breeding only does outwardly. A high bred man never forgets himself, controls his temper, does nothing in excess, is urbane, dignified, and that even to persons whom he is inwardly cursing in his heart, or wishing far away. But a Christian is what the world seems to be. Love gives him a delicate tact which never offends, because it is full of sympathy. It discerns afar off what would hurt fastidious feelings, feels with others, and is ever on the watch to anticipate their thoughts. And hence the only true refinement—that which lies not on the surface, but goes down into the character—comes from Christian love.

The plague now ravaging parts of Russia is not new to that country, and the epipemic of this year recalls to the people the horrors from which Russia suffered a century ago (1770). Those were days of trial for Russia; from the south were pressing the formidable masses of Cossacs and peasants under Pugatcheff, who shook the Czardom and terrified the serfholders; while inside the empire was an enemy even more formidable, the plague. The people became reckless and cared for nothing but their lives; They fled from the cities and villages, hid themselves in the woods and there died

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 7, 179.

THE FOUR MILLION STEAL.

Of course it cannot be supposed for a moment that our Representatives at Harrisburg will vote in any way to encourage a draft upon our empty Treasury to pay the riot losses at Pittsburg. At present that city is liable, not only by force of an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, but morally as well. The city government, police, citizens, judiciary, press,—*all* favored the riot and rioters. For that amusement let them pay. We care not if a certain powerful corporation *does* favor the measure. True, it used to own a majority of the Legislature, the Governor, some judges, and such newspapers as the *Times*, but in these latter days a keen public is scanning the votes of Representatives, and the word "bribed" may be set down against the name of any member not locally interested who shall vote for this job. The sale of the Public Works, the Repeal of the Tonnage tax, the Nine Million Steal, and kindred jobs are fresh in the memories of the people, and no white-wash can excuse members who will vote for the pending iniquitous measure.

It is quite refreshing to see the advocates of a bill to enable the railroads and others to establish and work telegraph lines independent of the Western Union urging arguments before a committee of the Senate, every member of which probably had franks in his pocket of that monopoly, to be renewed whenever his little book should be exhausted. According to the report of Mr. Orton, one-third of the business of the whole company was on the free list; and experience with officials, members of Congress, newspaper correspondents and the like, proved it to be a profitable investment, and a means of shutting out competition.

When legislators, Judges of the State and Federal courts, including the highest judicial tribunal at Washington, and others in exalted station, consent to accept and to use free passes on the railroads, franks from the Adams Express company, franks from the Western Union, and franks from other corporations, it is easy to understand how action is effected in Congress, and why decisions are made in regard to these interests. It can hardly be called indirect corruption when the gift is taken with all that the name implies.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Our thanks are tendered Capt. M. Whitmoyer for a late copy of the Omaha (Neb.) *Weekly Republican*, giving the history, resources &c., of Platte Co. Among the notices of Columbus City, we finding the following:

WHITMOYER, GERRARD & POST

is the name of one of the strongest law firms on the line of the U. P. The senior member is well known in all the county, state and federal courts as an attorney of merit and eminent qualifications—and wherever his practice extends he is highly respected not only as a lawyer but as a gentleman. Mr. Gerrard is one of the oldest settlers in Platte county, is the president of the Columbus State National Bank, and stands second to no practitioner in this county. Mr. Post is a young gentleman of considerable legal ability and a brother to Hon. Geo. W. Post, District Judge.

We are glad to chronicle the success of our old acquaintance.

THAT COLUMBIA DAM BUSINESS.

The Legislature is to be congratulated on having rejected the proposition to remove the Columbia dam at the expense or the State. We have always been, and are now in favor of the propagation and protection of fish, but are not disposed to waste the people's money in chimerical experiments. Money enough has already been wasted in that way, and shad can no more climb a ladder now than they did years ago. A thorough and feasible scheme would be of general benefit, but the removal of one dam alone would not benefit the people above Clark's Ferry, and therefore we should not pay for benefits to be derived solely by others.

ANOTHER SQUELCHER.—The taxpayers, whatever may be their politics, should give the Democratic House at Washington credit for setting down on the proposed $3,000,000 subsidy to John Roach's Brazilian scheme He is a rich ship owner and builder, and if he wants to run his vessels there he has a right to do so; but the people should not pay him for doing what enriches him, and impoverishes them.

Dr. Newman to be Created Cardinal.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Rome correspondent says the Pope has sent Dr. Newman the announcement that he will be created Cardinal at the Consistory to be held March 3.

ROME, March 1.—The Pope yesterday held a consistory and raised Cardinal Ninar Pontifical Secretary of State, to the order of Cardinal Priests and nominated Cardinal Edvardo, Baromeo as Camerlingo of the Sacred College, in place of Cardinal Ferrieri, whose term has expired. His Holiness also precognized thrty-four Archbishops and Bishops. No Cardinals were created.

Hewitt Taking His Time About It.

Representative Hewitt, chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the cause of depression of labor throughout the country, has decided not to attempt to prepare a report on the subject during the present session, owing to the immense pressure of other business devolving upon him. He says he will prepare the report during the summer and submit it at the next session of Congress. The testimony taken by the committee, however, will be presented to the House before the adjournment of the present session.

Shere Ali Dead.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs that he has received the following letter from Yakoob Khan, son of Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan, dated on the 26th day of February: "News has been received here of the death of my father on the 21st of February. As my father was an old friend of the British Government, I send the information out of friendship.

Resignation of Governor Hampton.

In a letter dated Oakland, S. C., February 24, and addressed to Acting Governor Simpson, Wade Hampton tendered his resignation as governor of South Carolina. On Wednesday lastweek Hon. W. D. Simpson was sworn in as governor of South Carolina.

The official statement from the United States Treasury Department makes the balance of trade in our favor for the last calendar year $297,680,063.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

The XLV Congress expired at noon, March 4th. Speaker Randall made a parting address to the House as follows:

Representatives:—In a moment this congress will expire. Its acts, whether for weal or woe, are indelibly inscribed upon the pages of history. In this hall party has been arrayed against party and interest against interest in fierce and bitter struggle, but it is due to truth to say that on every side there has been an honest ambition to win popular esteem by seeking each in his own way and according to his best judgment, the general welfare. Whether or not the desired end of public good has been successfully attained is for time to prove, but that such has been the aim of both sides cannot justly be disputed. Genuine concord between all states and citizens thereof is the corner stone of our national prosperity. What prostrates or elevates one at the expense of another inevitably inures to the ultimate injury of all. Although each representative has championed the wishes of his immediate constituency with earnestness and energy, during the whole period of experience in this house there has not been a single breach of legislative decorum. That noble respect, born of generous rivalry in a common good cause, has softened all asperities. I feel that mere words are inadequate to thank fully this house for its resolution of approval of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of speaker. Always responsible and onerous, and often most delicate and difficult, I have done my best. Long service here has taught me that hate or vengeance has never raised any cause to enduring honor, while on the contrary, justice and mutual regard have often given the weaker side an easy victory. With two great parties dividing the people, each holding an important share in the government with strict accountability on the part of public servants, and vigilant eyes watching all, with reviving business and restored confidence may we not look hopefully to an early dawn of the new era of increased prosperity and greater happiness for the country. Such is my fervent prayer. To each and every representative here, I tender my heartfelt acknowledgment for the kindly forbearance extended me as presiding officer of this house and to say that I shall ever gratefully cherish the honor of which I have been the recipient with a wish that you may all return safely and in health to your homes, it only remains for me to declare in accordance with the constitution, that the house stands adjourned without day.

HOW BUSINESS STOOD AT THE CLOSE.

All the annual appropriation bills, except the legislative, executive and judicial, and the army bill, were signed by the President and have become laws together with the bill making the requisite appropriation to pay arrears of pension. Conference committees were in session all night, but were unable to agree on several of the most important bills. In the senate the Seward impeachment case was defeated. Butler's telegraph amendment was defeated. The legislature and army bills were defeated, and the Indian territory improvement bill was defeated. Pollock's nomination was not taken up, and between 150 and 200 nominations of different kinds are left unconfirmed.

Grant and his Pretensions.

WHAT HE DID FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY —TERRIBLE ARRAIGNMENT BY COLONEL FORNEY.

The New York *Tribune* publishes the following:

To the Editor of The *Tribune*:

SIR:—It is my belief that General Grant owes a deeper obligation to the Republican party than any other American citizen, and if he is unselfish enough—as I believe he is—to admit it, his duty in the premises cannot possibly be mistaken.

General Grant entered the Presidency with both branches of Congress overwhelmingly Republican—63 Republican Senators and 9 Democratic—and left it with a small Republican majority in the Senate and a Democratic majority of 77 in the House. To be more explicit: The Republicans had 170 members in the House and the Democrats only 66, during President Grant's first two years in office, while for the last two years of Grant's second term the House contained only 107 Republicans and 184 Democrats. Doubtless the most enthusiastic of General Grant's friends will say: "Oh, that is attributable to the shot gun policy of the South," to which I make reply that the States of Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, where the shot gun policy does not apply, were represented during Grant's first two years by 93 Republicans and 27 Democrats, and by 58 Republicans and 81 Democrats during the last two years that he was President, or in detail thus:

REPRESENTATION

	1868 to 1870. Rep.	1868 to 1870. Dem.	1874 to 1876 Rep.	1874 to 1876 Dem.
Indiana	8	3	5	8
Illinois	11	3	6	13
Massachusetts	10	0	6	5
Michigan	6	0	6	3
New Jersey	3	2	2	5
New York	20	11	16	17
Ohio	17	2	7	1
Pennsylvania	18	6	10	17
	93	27	58	81

By giving the above a place in the *Tribune*—a journal whose columns have never yet been closed to the truth of history—it may be that General Grant, if he is a candidate for re-election, will consider it a duty, from which he cannot well escape, to explain to an exacting public why such is the case.

J. W. F.

Philadelphia, Feb. 19, 1879.

What is Gambling?

Chief Justice Thompson, of Pennsylvania has given an opinion as to what constitutes gambling, which being the opinion of the "rest of mankind," must be infallibly correct. He says: "Anything which induces men to risk their money or property without any other hope of return than to get for nothing any given amount from another is gambling, and demoralizing to the community, no matter by what name it may be called." There is nothing new in that, but it would be something new to have the laws put in force and gambling suppressed. There should be no splitting of hairs, and it would not be a bad idea to make a raid on Wall street, the greatest gambling den on the continent, and the most demoralizing of them all. The Judge wisely says in conclusion: "All gambling is immoral, and we apprehend that the losses incident to the practice disclosed within the past five years have contributed more to the failure and embezzlement by public officers, clerks, agents and others acting in fiduciary relations, public and private, than any other causes; and the worst of it is, that in the train of its evil there is a vast amount of misery and suffering by persons entirely guiltless of any participation in the cause of it."

Hayes has called a special session of Congress to meet on the 18th inst.

POTTER'S REPORT.

HOW HAYES WAS MADE PRESIDENT.

On Saturday last Mr. Potter, the chairman of the investigating committee, submitted the report which he had prepared to the committee and it was adopted by the vote of six Democrats to three Republicans present. Messrs. Hiscock, Cox and Reed, will prepare a minority report and General Butler will draw up a separate statement, giving his views in reference to the bargain with the Hayes party by which the Democrats recovered the States of South Carolina and Louisiana. Mr. Stenger, Democratic member of the committee, who was chairman of the sub-committee in Louisiana, has also prepared a report. Mr. Potter's report is necessarily long, as it deals with all the points that have been before the committee except the cipher dispatches, which will be made the subject of a separate report and will be presented to the committee to morrow. Mr. Potter's report is regarded by the Democrats who have perused it as singularly impartial and judicial. It is entirely devoid both of rhetorical ornamentation and vituperative denunciation, and derives its force solely from a close, logical deduction of the facts presented to the committee. Some of the Democrats regard it as wanting in color or not so strongly expressed as the facts warrant, and it is not unlikely that some members of the committee belonging to the party will present an additional expression of their views, more vigorously denouncing the Presidential election frauds and the persons connected with them.

THE SCOPE OF THE REPORT.

The report opens with an introduction which sets forth what was proper for Congress to investigate and what not, and the difficulty of conducting an investigation into conspiracies which have been successfully carried out while the successful party remain in power. It admits that the confessions of conspirators who have become dissatisfied are worth little, but points to the fact not generally understood that about the essential features of the election and canvass in Florida and Louisiana there is no substantial dispute before the committee, the Republicans having called no witnesses in Florida and few in Louisiana except as to the conduct of the visiting statesmen and incidentally about intimidation. It dismisses entirely the testimoney of Anderson, Jenks, Mrs. Jenks, Weber and that class of witnesses, and deals with the case upon the general and controlling facts alone. The report is divided into three parts, the first of which refers to Florida, the second to Louisianna and the third to the forged electoral certificate. Beginning with Florida it cites the law directing the Presidential electors to be appointed by the votes cast and the Canvassing Board to canvass the votes cast, and claims that the Tilden electors having received a majority of the votes cast in this State were thereby necessarily entitled to be declared elected, and that the Canvassing Board, by rejecting without warrant of law a portion of the votes, so as to show the majority for Hayes, unlawfully counted Tilden out. It states that the Canvassers delayed their announcement until the morning of the day the electors were to meet and vote, so that, although action was instantly taken to oust the Hayes electors, no decision could be had until the Hayes electors had met that same day at noon and voted. The report then recites the judgment of the Supreme Court, which subsequently decided that the Hayes electors were not elected, not entitled to cast the vote of the State, and that the Tilden electors were, and also the judgment of the Court in the action brought by Drew, the Democratic candidate for Govdrnor, to obtain a recanvass, where the Court directed a recanvass and decided that the canvassers, in refusing to count the votes cast, had defrauded Drew and unlawfully seated Stearns the Republican. The Legislature of the State thereupon directed a recanvass of the electoral vote; in accordance with this decision of the Supreme Court, the Judges of which were Republicans, and the recanvass showed that the Tilden electors were chosen. The Governor then issued his certificate to the Tilden electors as the true electors but the Electoral Commission refused to consider the judgment of the court, the action of the Legislature and the certificate given by the Governor in favor of the Tilden electors and held that it could not take notice of any action by the State after the 6th of December.

PROVIDING AGAINST FUTURE WRONGS.

The report draws attention to the fact that such a wrong might be repeated in any State, at any Presidential election, by the canvassers witholding the announcement of the result of the election until the day fixed for the meeting of the Electoral College and then declaring persons who had never been voted for at all to be electors, when, according to this decision, such electors would be entitled irrevocably to cast the vote of the State. It therefore recommends a law providing that where there was dispute as to who were the real electors of any State, the judgment of its court of last resort, if certified to Congress before the meeting of the two houses of Congress to receive and count the electoral vote, shall be conclusive as to the right of the disputing electors and of which vote from the State shall be counted unless the two houses of Congress shall otherwise agree.

The report then argues that the action of the Canvassing Board was not only illegal but fraudulent, and cites the instance in which they rejected Democratic votes on unwarranted grounds and refused to reject fraudulent Republican votes as illustrating this. It deals at length with the claim of the Republicans that they were entitled to the vote of the State on the face of the returns by reason of the Drigger fraud, by which a bogus return from Baker county was furnished the Canvassing Board, which they at first rejected, but which after they were ordered to count the vote as cast, they fraudulently took in place of the true return. It then deals with the conduct of the visiting statesmen, and particularly that of Mr. Noyes, as contrasted with that of General Francis C. Barlow, whose fidelity to all his obligations and integrity, independence, fairness and truth the report especially commends.

LOUISIANA FRAUDULENTLY COUNTED.

In regard to Louisiana, the report begins with a reference to the anomalous power possessed by the returning Board, which, it says, never before existed elsewhere. Under it the electors and the returning officers held the grossest power over the receiving and counting of votes. Under the pretext that the color line divided the political parties they had used this power to fraudulently count the State for the Republicans, and had been exposed by the Republican committee of the Forty-third Congress, which had reported that the whites and blacks of the State being equal, and some of the blacks and all the whites having voted for the Democrats in 1874, the State had necessarily been carried by them, although counted for the Republicans. Hereupon the Republicans set about a false census, in which they made it appear that there were 25,000 more black voters in the State than white, and as illustrating the fraudulent return of this census, the report refers to the fact that while this census reported but 57,000 colored men, women and children in New Orleans, it made out of them nearly 25,000 colored voters. It then instances the fraudulent registration that was based upon this fraudulent census whereby it was made to appear that the registered Republican voters exceeded the white voters in the State by 28,000, while actually there were no more, and the refusal of the authorities to correct this false registration in cases where its falseness was pointed out. From this the report recites the direction by the Republican authorities to the supervisors of parishes requiring them to return the votes according to the census, that is, stating that the colored adults by that census in their parishes were so many, and that they were expected to return a Republican vote corresponding to that if they ever expected any reward or preferment.

ORGANIZED FRAUD.

Notwithstanding this organized fraud, says the report, when the elections were over the Democrats had a majority, as returned by the Republican election officers, of some ten thousand, the vote polled being the largest ever polled in the State and larger in proportion to the population than that of any other State. The Republican officers made returns of the vote accordingly and declared that the election was peaceful and fair. The Republicans, in order to overcome this majority, then usurped powers not given to them. In support of this, the report cites the finding of the Hoar, Wheeler and Frye committee, that the Returning Board had no power to discard votes where protests, as required by law, had not accompanied the returns, no instance of which existed at this election. Notwithstanding this, the Returning Board decided to discard the necessary number of Democratic votes. As a pretext for this usurpation they obtained protests from certain parishes which they picked out as the parishes in which to pretend intimidation had taken place. These parishes were all largely of negro population which the Democrats had fairly carried. The report then deals with the question of intimidation and argues that it was impossible for the Democrats to gain anything by it, because the Returning Board had been created on purpose to neutralize such action by throwing out votes in localities where it should prevail. It recites the outrageous conduct of the same Returning Board in that respect in 1874, and how its action had been condemned by the Forty-third Congress, giving instances where they had counted in officials without a color or right, men whom the Congressional committee had caused to be turned out and their places given to Democrats. The Democrats knew that not only they could gain nothing by intimidation, but that they could only hope for some show of justice by avoiding anything which might be made a pretense for alleging it. The report then recites the efforts that were made throughout the State by the Democrats to conciliate the black vote, showing by the evidence of Republican witnesses as well as by the testimony of gentlemen of character like Governor Whitfield how the planters combined with negroes to get up clubs of both colors, and referred to the promises and assurances made to the negroes, even to equality in cars, theatres, and so forth, far outrunning the Republicans. The leaders having joined the Democrats, the whole mass of the negroes became quite enthusiastic supporters, and thus the vote in some of so called bull-dozed parishes was the largest ever cast,

As to the conspiracy in East Feliciana parish the report states that after the Democrats had conciliated the negroes there Kellogg wanted Anderson, who was the supervisor, to have no election, and Anderson fraudulently ran away with that view to furnish an excuse for throwing the parish out, as Grant parish was thrown out, because of the supervisor of registration absenting himself on election day, notwithstanding the other officer held the election and made one return of the vote. The Democrats in E. Feliciana, knowing that they had captured the negro vote, hired Anderson to go go back and hold the election. The Republicans then hit upon a new plan, and directed their friends in the parish not to vote, so as to pretend intimidation and exclude the parish. They sent out word to their followers not to come to the polls, refused to permit any tickets to be printed or circulated, and exercised their influence to withhold their own vote entirely. Eighteen hundred registered votes were cast, and 450 more, which Anderson had prevented from being registered, made about 2,300 votes cast, all Democratic, but not one Republican would vote, though urged to do so. The whole vote of the parish at previous elections, both sides, had not exceeded 2,500. The Republicans who purposely withheld casting any votes at all, and subsequently made a claim that they had been intimidated and could not vote, and the Returning Board, on this pretext, purposely prearranged, excluded the vote of the parish. The report then refers to the supplementary papers obtained from Anderson and Don Weber, both of whom were known by the Republicans to be for sale: that after these supervisors had made returns that there was no violence in their parishes, they were induced to make supplementary protests, and that they both confessed they did this because of reward. In other parishes, where officers had seen and certified to a perfectly fair election, Kellogg by pressure exacted like false protests. The report then goes on to state how the Returning Boad, having got possession of such unlawful protests, proceeded to take evidence, United States officers and money being used to bring ignorant negroes from the interior field into a great city, where they were herded together, taken before officials and had affidavits written down for them, to which, upon making their marks, they received their fees and were sent home. The process of manufacturing these affidavits is set forth to show how the negroes were imposed upon and how worthless the affidavits were. As illustrative of how utterly reckless the Returning Board was in considering evidence, it points out that in East Feliciana only 26 witnesses to any kind of disturbance could be collected. The disturbance to which they testified had arisen from cotton seed and other thefts by negroes and their suppression, which had been conducted by leading Republicans, had nothing to do with politics, and although this and the fact that the election was entirely peaceable and the Republicans purposely refused to vote was shown by 1200 witnesses, and although four-fifths of the negroes in the parish actually did vote with the Democrats, the Returning Board threw out the whole vote.

OUTRAGES BY THE RETURNING BOARD.

The report points out a great many other instances of what it styles the fraudulent, outrageous and desperate character of the Returning Board, and shows the impossibility of their considering the testimony before them, as they had more than could be read by a man reading ten hours a day in two weeks; when they went into consultation and how the next day their intended decision was known and indeed never had been in doubt. Everything connected with them was a travesty on justice and showed how absolutely abandoned and unscrupulous they were. The report states that the Returning Board would never have so outraged the people but for their encouragement from the visiting statesmen and the support which they and the troops gave them. Then follow details of how some of the visitors were deceived by local managers and innocently co-operated in the frauds of the Returning Board, while others did not. It refers very briefly to the alleged bargain by which Hayes, who had 3,000 less votes than Packard, got counted in while Packard went out, and mentions Mr. Sherman's offer to prove intimidation, but points out that whenever the committee offered to receive it the evidence was not produced, and they were met by some sham excuse for not producing it; how they had examined many witnesses that were before the Returning Board, who, in almost every instance, recanted and explained how they came to make their false affidavits in the first place, and how such statements as they made before the Returning Board were totally unfounded. It then refers to the Sherman letter, in regard to which it simply states the facts as they stand, showing that a letter was actually written and largely influenced political action in Louisiana, whoever signed it, and drawing attention to the attempt in the interest of Mr. Sherman by Mrs. Jenks, whose husband and brother are employees of the Treasury Department, to induce the committee to produce a forged letter. The Florida portion of the report is followed by a list of all the persons connected with the election there who have been appointed to office, and the Louisiana by a still longer list of the persons in that State appointed to office.

THE FORGED ELECTORAL CERTIFICATE.

The third part of the report deals with the forged electoral certificate and claims that Republicans believing a new electoral certificate was necessary, and why the certificate was defective under the Constitution. It states that the Vice President having refused the first certificate the Republicans secretly manufactured another, ante-dating it, and made it in paper and printing to resemble the one previously made; how, having very little time to prepare it and it being impossible to get all the electors to New Orleans to sign it within that time, it became a necessity to forge the signatures of two absentees; that thus there were put to the triplicate papers eighteen forged signatures, which were attached on December 29, in a small upper room in the State building, then in charge of Conquest Clarke; how the making of this second certificate was concealed until it was produced before Congress; how when it was referred to the Electoral Commission it was not read, but ordered to be printed, and the printer was changed and the Electoral Commission were served with two printed copies of the forged certificate, perfect in form, and no copy of the genuine but defective certificate; how, after the Commission had decided, the record of the commission was changed so that the forged certificate, copies of which were really before the Commission were suppressed and the record made to show as if the genuine defective certificate had been considered and passed upon; how this was not accident but design, that not only in one of the published records of the proceedings of the Electoral Commission, but in both, although made months apart; how the Republican managers were informed by Kellogg that there was something wrong about the second certificate, and how, all the way through, there lies a thread of design to impose the forged certificate upon Congress and then he suppressed it, so that, if discovered, the record might show as if it had never been produced. The burlesque (John Smith) certificate, sent from Louisiana by mail after the forged certificate and suppressed and which cannot now be found, it regards as part of the same fraud, its object being to mislead and draw off attention from the forged certificate.

FORGERS GETTING GOOD POSITIONS.

The report then recites how all the persons connected with the forgery have been appointed to office and the suspicious circumstances connected with the appointment of some; particularly charges that Kellogg and Clark, his private secretary, were privy to the forgeries. The report winds up with reference to the danger of Returning Boards and the greater danger of controlling elections and protecting canvassing boards by Federal troops and above all to the crowning danger with which the country is threatened by reason of the enormous patronage centered in the Presidency, which makes the Presidential office a prize so great that, in order to control, the grossest frauds and violations of the law may be expected on the part of those who desire to profit by that patronage. It concludes with the finding that the full effect was not given to the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana; that Noyes, Sherman and others encouraged this result; that the second certificate from Louisiana was forged as to two of its names, Kellogg and Clark being privy to it, and that Tilden and Hendricks received a true majority of the electoral vote and were the real choice of the people of the United States at the last Presidential election.

How the President Lives.

The course of the President has, of course set the people talking about his manner of living, and the comments are not very complimentary. Indeed, the President is accused of being unbecomingly economical—not to put too fine a point on it. The President receives an annual salary of $50,000—a good, round income, it must be confessed. There is no way of finding out all of his pickings or allowances, but some of them I am able to mention. In the first place he gets his house rent and furniture free. Not a curtain, or chair or blanket or napkin or towel does he have to buy. All his fuel is furnished by the government and not a cent does he have to pay for gas. His vegetables are raised in the public gardens by a gardener paid by the government and so are his cook and his coachman. How many other servants our good government pays for I do not know, but so far as I can see, Mr. Hayes' expenses in the White House are for meats and groceries. Even his doctor and his medicine are paid for by the government. Even his beef comes from the government butcher, and he pays only the cost price which the government paid on the hoof. In other words, the government buys an ox alive for beef, paying, say four cents per pound. The President gets the beef at the same rate, but his steward is not fool enough to take the legs, the neck, the head or the rump, and so the White House table is supplied with sirloin steak, tenderloin steak, porter-house steak and rib roasts for four cents per pound, while the department clerk on $1,200 a year, pays from fifteen to twenty cents per pound for his beef. The Commissary of Subsistence has to kill beef for rations for the soldiers and it has long been the practice to give the President, the army officers and the high civil officers beef and groceries at prime cost. The reader has now a pretty fair idea of what the President has to buy. The president does not buy wine or liquors—how economical temperance is! Wines have always been a big item in the White House, for it was never conduced on temperance principles before. Wines being out of the question and all advantages counted, will any head of the household who is accustomed to good living tell me that it costs Mr. Hayes more than $10,000 a year to live? If the family is charitable I have not heard of it. True, a boquet of flowers is occasionally sent to a fair hospital, but, bless you, the flowers were raised in a government conservatory cared for by a government florist. Even in the summer time the President pays no house rent, but lives in a house belonging to the old soldiers of the country and supported by contributors from the soldiers in the regular army. When the question is solved as to whether the President is not living on $10,000 a year, will somebody please tell me for what purpose $50,000 a year is given to the President? Is it not to enable him to live in a manner becoming a Chief Magistrate? I have talked with many experienced gentlemen, and it is the common opinion here that Mr. Hayes is saving from his salary about $40,000 a year. True, it will be a good thing for young Mr. Webb Hayes and the other two sons, and this, no doubt, is a sufficient reason for Mr. Hayes' course. Would it not be in keeping if he would, just before retiring from office, recommend the reduction of the Presidential salary on the ground that the services are not equal to the compensation?—*Philadelphia Times Correspondent.*

Mr. Smith on Building Associations.

There is a bill before the Legislature to allow building associations to charge two per cent. per month on all arrearages of premiums. It is strongly opposed by Hon. John B. Smith, of this county, who moved to amend the bill by making it one-half per cent instead of two. He made the following speech on the subject.

"My object, Mr. Speaker, in offering that amendment is because I believe a majority of this house are in favor of six per cent. interest; and why should we let such Godforsaken concerns as those building and loan associations charge two per cent. a month, when six per cent. is enough for any man to pay—as much as any man can afford to pay in these times. A very great proportion of the sales on execution are by these associations, and they have robbed the whole community. Sir, it is my opinion, and I believe it is the opinion of this house, that six per cent. interest is as high a rate as ought to be allowed to be charged, either by building and loan associations, banks, or anybody else. There is a great deal said here about retrenchment and reform. I think it is about time we commenced it practically. Of course, there is a law upon the statute book allowing those associations to take whatever they please, but I do not propose to cast my vote to allow them to charge anything above one-half per cent a month. I do not care what the law has been heretofore. I say that any law that allows a high rate ought to be repealed."

We have not always agreed with Mr. Smith's ideas of right, but in this matter we certainly do agree with him most heartily.—*Union Leader.*

A Raven Standard.

The banner of despair floats no longer over people who suffer from kidney troubles, torpid livers, piles and diseases which come from inactive bowels, after a few doses of Kidney-Wort. For piles it works pleasantly and with healing effects.

Mr. Hayes has vetoed the Anti-Chinese Bill, and the veto was sustained in the House, where the measure originated, by a vote of 109 yeas to 95 nays, less than the necessary two thirds to pass it over the veto.

All Claimed for It.

S. Haviland, Salix, Iowa, says of the Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. "I find it to be all that is claimed. It increases the selling price of my butter from 21 to 25 cents."

At last the definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey has been signed, its object being to carry into effect the Berlin treaty and such parts of the treaty of San Stefano as were not affected by it. Turkey, after deducting the value of the ceded territories, will have to pay $160,500,000 to Russia and $5,335,000 to Russian subjects in Turkey for losses sustained during the war. How Turkey can raise nearly $166,000,000 to make these payments is a serious question, the solution of which must be left to time and the chapter of accidents. At this moment, Turkey's accumulated National debt, with arrears of interest from October, 1874, amounts to $1,000,000,000, and the whole revenue of the empire for 1878-79 is estimated at only $70,000,000.—*Press.*

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Advocate.*

Mrs. Lawyer Lockwood Admitted.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Supreme Court met to-day after a recess of four weeks Mr. Justice Hunt who it is feared will never again take his seat, was the only absentee. A large crowd was attracted to the court room in anticipation of Mr. Riddle's motion to admit Mrs. Lockwood to practice, a similar motion having been denied two years ago on account of the candidate's sex. On the present occasion no objection was raised, and for the first time in the history of this court a woman's name stands on the roll of its practitioners.

A New England Showman named Gurnella gives exposures, or imitations of spiritualistic performances. Previous to his regular exhibition in Natick, he permitted a committee to handcuff him and lock him in a cell of the jail. With in five minutes after being left alone, he emerged from the prison free of the handcuffs, and said: "You see that it would be impossible to keep me imprisoned.' The secret of the trick was that he had secured duplicate keys, hiding them in his mouth while the committee was searching him; but this was not made public and his escape was regarded as, almost miraculous. On the following day he stole $8 from his laudlord, and was put in to the same cell again. A multitude gathered around the jail, and expecting to see him walk out at will, but he didn't.

With alum in his bread, coloring matter in his butter, sand in his sugar, and poison in his liquor, the average man has hard work in getting food and drink that will not make him a skeleton nor kill him. Now comes the adulteration of coffee with date stones, which has been discovered in England. Several tons of "mellitoine coffee," a compound of coffee, chicory, and date stones, were seized in Manchester recently.

Marriages.

JONES—SCHLICHER.—At the residence of Mr Peter Rittenhouse, in Beaver township, on the 15th instant, by Rev. G. M. Larned, Mr. Thomas P. Jones of Glen City, and Miss Sarah S. Schlicher, all of Columbia county, Pa.

SHAFFER—FREASE.—In Beach Haven, Thursday, February 27th 1879, by Rev. A. Brittain, Mr. Alfred C. Shaffer, of Centre township, and Rachel R. Frease, of Briarcreek, Columbia county.

Deaths.

FOWLER.—In Foundryville, on Friday evening last, Lloyd F. Fowler, aged 15 years 5 months and 17 days.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Pimples, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "I cured my son of Scrofula."—J. R. Brooks, Painesville, O. "I cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Kastner, Lancaster, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

apr 19, '78-1y* e o w 3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SARAH HARTZEL, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Columbia county, to distribute funds to and among parties entitled thereto in the hands of the Administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Abbott & Shawn in Catawissa, Pa., on Saturday, April 5th, 1879 at ten o'clock a.m. at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper, or be debarred from a share of said fund.

March 7, '79-4w W. H. ABBOTT, Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, Bloomsburg, at ten o'clock a. m. on

THURSDAY, MARCH 27th, 1879.

All that tract of land situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, viz: Lots 10 and 11 bounded on the north by land of Shaffer and Hoffman, on the east by East street, on the south by lot late of Wm. Gigger, on the west by Strawberry alley, containing one hundred feet front by one hundred and ninety-eight feet in depth being two full lots, on which are erected a two-story Frame Dwelling House, stable and other out-buildings.

ALSO,

One other lot on Railroad Street, West Bloomsburg bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by the Irondale railroad, on the south by lot of Henry Hartman, and on the west by an alley, containing 50 feet front and one hundred and sixty-six feet deep more or less, on which are erected a double Frame House, two large stables and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of M. G. Hughes, assigned to C. R. Paxton against Casper I Thomas and to be sold as the property of Casper I Thomas.

W. J. BUCKALEW, Attorney. Fieri Facias.

ALSO,

A lot or or piece of ground situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of Amos Lutz, on the east by land of Leonard Klkendall, on the south by land of Reuben Fry and on the west by land of Adam Miller, containing sixty-three acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house and a frame barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Lutz against John Lutz and to be sold as the property of John Lutz.

Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Mifflin township Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of John Hetler, on the east by land of John Mowry, on the south by land of Obediah Swank and on the west by land of Christian Harpster, containing twenty-six acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house and a frame barn and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Henry Hetler against Effie Lutz and Caroline Lutz, and to be sold as the property of Effie Lutz and Caroline Lutz.

Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows: On the north and east by land of Mary Jane Dennison on the south by public road and on the west by land of Sarah Shipe, whereon are erected a dwelling and store house with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association against F. P. Derr and to be sold as the property of F. P. Derr.

LEWIS & MILLER, Attorneys. Vend. Ex.

Terms cash.

MAR. 7, '79-3t JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY—ESTATE OF CORNELIUS KIKENDALL, DECEASED.

The Auditor appointed by the said Court to audit, settle and adjust the final account of Benjamin Evans, Administrator of Cornelius Kikendall, deceased, and report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on SATURDAY, APRIL 19th 1879 at 10 o'clock a. m. at the office of M. E. Jackson & Son, Berwick when and where said parties are requested to present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

LEROY T. THOMPSON, Auditor.

Berwick, March 7, '79-3w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SARAH NAGLE DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed by the orphans' court of Columbia county an Auditor to distribute the money in the hands of the Administrators of Sarah Nagle deceased, as per the Auditor's report confirmed May 20, 1878; will attend at his office in Bloomsburg, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of April 18, 1879 for the performance of the duties of his appointment; at which time and place all persons having claims against said estate are required to produce and assert them or to be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.

March 7, '79-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Facias Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or out-cry, on the premises at two o'clock p. m. on

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1879,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Scott township, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of Benjamin Richart, on the east by land of John Lee, on the south by land of Abraham Snyder, Hiram Tronso and John Shuman and on the west by land of Harvey Creveling, containing one hundred and forty-nine acres more or less on which are erected a large frame dwelling house, bank barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Henry J. McEwen against Moore Creveling and to be sold as the property of Moore Creveling.

HOWELL, Attorney.

Terms cash.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

march 7, '78-ts

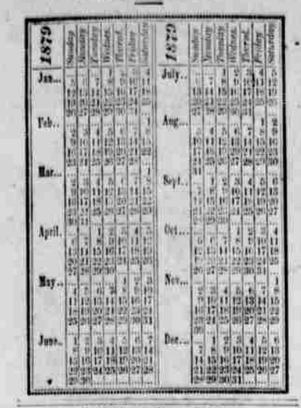
FOR TEN DOLLARS CASH

we will insert a seven-line advertisement one week in a list of 289 weekly newspapers, or 4

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAR. 7, 187

CALENDAR FOR 1879.



Rail Road Time Table.

ACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....	6.56 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6,28 A. M.	7,56 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11,45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND-BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11:30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND TAMANEND.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail The stage line terminates at Mifflinville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on the printed slip pasted on your paper shows to what time the paper is paid for. These names and dates are printed on long sheets, and cut off and pasted on with a mailing machine, each week. As each subscriber pays, the date is changed on the slip in pencil, and the corrections made monthly. It sometimes happens therefore that the change does not appear on the paper for two or three weeks after payment, and we are often notified by subscribers who think the omission to change at once is a mistake. This explanation is made so that all may understand why the change does not appear immediately. It is a good deal of trouble to make the changes and much more convenient to make all the changes for the month at one time, than to make each one as they occur. tf

PUBLIC SALES.

M. A. Ammerman, Administrator of John Eveland will sell real estate on the premises in Fishingcreek township on Saturday March 15th at two o'clock p. m.

John Klingaman, Executor of John Shuman, of Beaver township, will sell real estate on the premises on Saturday March, 8th at 10 o'clock a. m.

Andrew Laubach and Rachel A. Hess, Administrators of Alexander Hess will offer three valuable tracts of land for sale in Sugarloaf township on Saturday March 22nd at ten o'clock a. m. on the premises.

J. M. Beishline, Administrator of John Beish line late of Benton township, will sell real estate on the premises on Thursday March 20th 1879 at 10 o'clock a. m.

The skating rink has a new floor.

Last Saturday was the first day of spring.

CHEW JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Rev. L. Zahner is preaching a serious of sermons to young people on Sunday evenings.

C. C. Marr is taking Subscribers for E. Butterick & Co., Fashion Books.

M. C. Brittain, is traveling and lecturing on temperance with Col. Hoy.

WANTED.—200 tons of good Hemlock Bark by Silas Young, Light Street. Feb. 21 4-w

A. J. Evans has secured the services of Mr. Belford, a first class cutter.

T. W. Conner, has purchased and moved into the house of James Kuhn, on Centre street.

The wife of Col. V. E. Piollet, died at her home in Wysox, Bradford county on Monday night.

The Attorney General has refused to grant the writ of quo warranto in the Krickbaum case.

Rev. Dr. Fowler will deliver his celebrated lecture entitled "Great deeds of Great men," during the Conference.

Ice bridges are weakening. Do not run any risks to save a few miles travel, or a few cents b ridge toll.

A. P. Hand, of Scranton, has been appointed Associate Law Judge of the Eleventh District in place of W. H. Stanton, resigned.

The Williamsport councils have at last taken steps towards the collection of a tax to pay the overdue interest on bonds.

A tate temperance conventicn is announced to meet at Harrisburg on April 23rd and 24th.

A call has been published for a County temperance Convention to meet in Correll's hall March 11th at 11 o'clock a. m.

The indications now are that the attendance at the Normal School for the spring term will be larger than it has been for some time.

James Kuhn and family started for their new home in Indiana last Wednesday. He lived there formerly. We wish him success in his new home.

Clergymen in town, and through the county will confer a favor by sending in items of interest concerning their churches and localities, and notices of marriages and deaths.

Rev. George S. Hart State lecturer of the I. O. of G. T. will lecture in Columbia county at the following dates and places:

Benton, March 12th; Millville, March 13th Orangeville, March 14th; Bloomsburg, March 15th; Catawissa, March 17th; Berwick, March 18th,

We learn that D. W. Robbins has received from the well known Importing House of W. & J S. Perrine, of Philadelphia a fine lot of Imported Ales and Brown Stout which he offers at reduced prices. mar 7-2w

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The regular monthly meeting of the town council was held on Wednesday evening. President Herring and all the members present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The following bills were presented and orders directed to be drawn for the amounts:

G. M. & J. K. Lockard, coal,	$ 3 00
J. Thomas, constable,	8 25
Fornwald & Millard, smithing &c.,	2 50
D. Hughes, hauling cinder, river road,	12 30
D Brifogle, hauling cinder, river road,	15 32
J. C. Sterner, police service,	2 00
O. A. Jacoby, stone,	6 81
Bloomsburg Gas Co.,	46 08
J. S. Evans, handles,	1 10
J. J. Brower, rent &c.,	42 72
J. B. Robison, retaining fee,	50 00
Street Commission's bill,	29 62
Secretary's salary,	15 00

G. W. Correll, tax collector, presented a list for exoneration, most of the persons named being old, very poor, not to be found or dead. Exonerations were allowed to the amount of $106.19. There was some warmth in the discussion on this subject, one member insisting that no property owners should be exonerated, and that if they were too poor to pay tax the collector ought to pay it out of his commission. Mr. Correll attempted to make a quiet remark when he was instantly requested to "hold his gab" by the excitable member from Scott town. The secret of this animosity is that when Mr. Correll was on the council he did not vote every time exactly as his colleague wanted him to. Herring, Sharpless and Drinker were appointed a committee to examine the statement for the past year. An adjourned meeting was ordered for March 28th at 7 o'clock p. m. The statement was ordered to be printed in the COLUMBIAN and *Sentinel*, on motion of Rabb and Sharpless. On motion adjourned.

OBITUARY.

William Grier Quick of Rupert, an old citizen, well known and highly respected, died suddenly in his bed on Sunday night. He had exhibited no symptoms of illness, and his unexpected death was a shock to the entire community.

Mr. Quick was born in Rush township Northumberland county, Pa. Sept, 6th 1814.

At the age of sixteen years, he came with his parents to Moutour township, Columbia county, where he has resided up to the time of his death. He was united in marriage June 23rd 1836, to Sarah McBride, they having twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, of whom there are six sons still living. On April 1st 1839 he became engaged on the North Branch of the Pennsylvania canal, then under the control of the Commonwealth, and for twenty-five years he has held the position as Foreman on said canal, under the charge of the Pennsylvania Canal Company.

In 1868, he was elected and served a term as County Commissioner of Columbia county. He was the eldest of a family of nine children, of whom there are two brothers, and five sisters yet living.

The funeral services were held at the house on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, Rev. Mr. Marclay officiating, The burial took place in Rosemont Cemetery, and was conducted by the Masonic order. The attendance was very large.

FEBRUARY WEATHER.

The following is a record of the weather at Catawissa, during the month of February 1879, compiled from observations by W. G. Yetter.

Barometric pressure corrected for temperature and elevation.—Highest pressure on the 28th 30, 803 inches; (being the highest on record, since February 5th, 1876 when the pressure recorded 30, 880 inches;) monthly mean 30,092 inches.

Temperature of the air—Highest temperature on the 11th 46 degrees; lowest on the 22nd 1 degree; monthly mean or average for the month 25 degrees; monthly range 45 degrees; greatest daily range on the 23d 38 degrees and the least on the 6th 7½ degrees.

Moisture—Mean relative humidity 69 per cent; number of days on which rain or snow fell 15; amount of snow which fell during the month 10 inches; total amount of rain fall and melted snow 1,79 inches.

Wind—The prevailing wind was from the north-west and the highest hourly velocity during the month was 47 miles from the west on the 12th ult.

Freezing weather occurred each day of the month; The North Branch of the Susquehanna River remained closed during the month with ice from 8 to 16 inches in thickness and the depth of snow on the ground at the close of the month was from 3 to 6 inches.

Some frivolous people at Allentown the other day undertook the noble sport of fox-chasing odious. Profiting by the unfortunate experience of some of the New York sportsmen who turned their foxes loose and were never able to find them again, the Allentown sportsmen led the animal over a trail and secured him for future use. The hounds were turned out and for some time followed the trail beautifully, but at the moment when the chase seemed to promise a most successful conclusion the pack became confused and went off in the most unaccountable directions, as if twenty foxes had divided at that point and gone twenty different ways. When this remarkable thing had been investigated it was found that somebody, not understanding the sublime character of the fox-chase, had dragged an odorous and detestable mackerel over the trail and at the critical point had broken into a whole lot of trails, so that each hound could have one all to himself. The mackerel trail is not a new idea, but its successful introduction on this occasion suggests a new and economical thing for sportsmen. The mackerel is considerably cheaper than the fox and not by any means as likely to get away when turned loose. Let our gallant sportsmen try a mackerel chase.—*Times.*

The citizens of Scott township at the February election decided to have an additional polling place at Light Street. Years ago the spring elections were held at that place, and the fall elections at Espy. As the township only polls about 175 votes, the division may hardly seem necessary, but of that the people there are the best judges. We think there should be an additional district in Bloomsburg. For instance let that portion of the town west of Market street constitute one district, and divide the other by Main street. The west District now has about 350 votes, and the east 450. The proposed division would equalize the number of votes, and relieve the election officers, especially when split tickets are voted. Besides in the East District, many votes are lost each year because of the pressure at the closing time of the polls The men from the furnaces, machine shops &c., come to vote after close of their day's work, and it is impossible for all to get their votes in under the circumstances.

Since the organization of the Town of Bloomsburg, the laws and ordinances have never been published together in pamphlet form. We have collated the several Acts of Assembly, ordinances, opinions of the Court, and other matters concerning the organization and government of the Town, and have them in press. The book will be ready for distribution at a very reasonable price, in a few weeks. Every citizen and tax-payer is interested in knowing the municipal law under which he lives and by which his property is taxed, and we anticipate a ready sale for the book. Orders may be left at this office.

A PLEASANT EXPERIENCE.—After years of depression and misery W. H. Wentworth, a traveling Insurance agent writes: The Kidney-Wort cured my terrible piles. My back feels strong and now is free from pain, and I sleep well. It is a wonderful discovery in medicine.

An annual meeting of the managers of Rosemont cemetery was held at the residence of D. J. Waller on last Friday evening. The finance report showed a total credit of $2576 73, and an expense of $708 83, leaving a balance of $1867 90 in the hands of the Treasurer. The balance last year was $1325, and the Association has therefore gained in one year $542 90. Philip Unangst was elected Treasurer for the ensuing year at a salary of $125. By a unanimous resolution the funds were left in the hands of I. W. Hartman at six per cent interest. John K. Girton was unanimously reelected Sexton at a salary of $250.

James Dennis of this place who died recently was the first colored man ever elected to office in this State. His fellow citizens selected him as a councilman in this place, a position which he held with credit to himself and to the advantage of the town. Our Republican friends, however, have never placed a colored man on their ticket as a candidate.

NEW MUSIC—GOLDEN YEARS ARE PASSING BY.—A new song and chorus by Will L. Thompson, author of the famous song, "*Gathering Shells*." Nearly half a million copies have been sold of this author's beautiful compositions.

If you want his latest and prettiest song, order "*Golden Years are passing by.*" Any music dealer will send it for 35 cents. Published by W. L. Thompson & Co., East Liverpool, O.

Last week a horse belonging to a Mr. Stine of Locust township was stolen. The alleged theif took him to Northumberland county, and traded him off. Hot pursuit was given, and a certain Strausser was captured as the alleged thief, and on Friday was placed in charge of Sheriff Hoffman.

Our attentive Members, Messrs. Vanderslice and Knittle, have our thanks for additional public documents. They are always at their posts, and promptly attend to any matters submitted to them.

The Newspaper Directory for 1879, published by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce st. N. Y., has been received. It is very carefully prepared and neatly printed. It is an indispensable book for advertisers and publishers.

The brilliant sheen of the peacock's tail is not more attractive than the brilliancy of the Dyes of Leamon's, prepared by Wells Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. They are used in almost every economical family for renewing faded garments. No dyes give greater satisfaction.

Many of our Merchants are taking an account of stock preparatory to getting in their fresh spring goods. When these arrive you will no doubt find them advertised in the COLUMBIAN. Look out for announcements of Spring openings.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—The notorious depredator Kate-Arrh, who has for so many years eluded the most accomplished and skillful detectives has been caught at last in Buffalo, N. Y. For further particulars, ask your druggist for a bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, admitted to be the best remedy for catarrh yet compounded.

NEWS PROBING.

The publication of legal advertisements in newspapers of small circulation by the public officials is certainly contrary to the letter and spirit of the law In a recent decision rendered by Judge Barrett, of New York, it was held that to insert an advertisement of a sale in a newspaper of very limited circulation was not a "publication" in the legal sense of the word, although the paper was published regularly. Public officials who dole out "pap" to papers having no circulation worth speaking of run considerable risk of getting into trouble The widest publicity should be given all legal advertising, by employing the services of papers having a large circulation, and only by so doing can all public officers keep on the safe side of the law.—*Ind. Weekly.*

BOOKS TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

An extensive catalogue of new, shelf-worn and second-hand books in every department of literature, offered without reserve, to the highest bidder, will be issued March 10th by the "American Book Exchange," 55 Beekman street, New York, and sent by mail to any one sending a three cent stamp. Bids will be received only in writing, buyers one thousand or three thousand miles away having an equal chance with those near at hand. The "American Book Exchange" is becoming famous for meeting the wants of the people who care for books, and thousands will appreciate this new opportunity they give.

REST FOR HEADACHE.

Dr. Day says, in a late lecture; Whatever be the plan of treatment decided upon, rest is the first principle to inculcate in every severe headache. Rest, which the busy man and the anxious mother cannot obtain so long as they can manage to keep about, is one of the first remedies for every headache, and we should never cease to enforce it. The brain, when excited, as much needs quiet and repose as a fractured limb or an inflamed eye, and it is obvious that the chances of shortening the seizure and arresting the pain will depend on our power to have this carried out effectually. It is a practical lesson to be kept steadily in view, in that there lurk behind a simple headache some lesion of unknown magnitude which may remain stationary if quietide can be maintained. There is a point worth attending to in the treatment of all headaches. See that the head is elevated at night, and the pillow hard; for, if it be soft the head sinks into it and becomes hot, which with some people is enough to provoke an attack in the morning if sleep has been long and heavy.

BOARDING PRISONERS.

There never has been any doubt about the law on the question as to the Sheriff's compensation, but the actual practice varies in different counties. The matter should be left in the discretion of the Court, fixing a maximum figure as the cost varies at different times. We give the law as laid down by Judge Mayer of Clinton. county.

The act of Assembly of April 11th, 1856, under which this application is made as follows;

"The Sheriffs of the several counties of this Commonwealth, excepting the counties of Allegheny and Philadelphia, to whom are committed the custody of prisoners, shall hereafter receive such allowance for boarding said prisoners as may be fixed by the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties, *not exceeding twenty-five cents per day for each prisoner*, any provisions in any other Act of Assembly to the contrary notwithstanding."

This is a general law in force throughout all the counties of the State, excepting the counties of Allegheny and Philadelphia, named in the act, and certain other counties as to which the act has been either repealed or modified by subsequent legislation. We have made a careful examination of the statutes since 1856, the date of the passage of the act, and find no subsequent act of Assembly repealing or modifying it as to Clinton county. The law is therefore operative in this county, and is obligatory upon the Court, the Commissioners and the Sheriff. Its provisions cannot be disregarded, and whilst the enforcement of it may operate harshly upon the present incumbent, it is our duty to declare the legislative will. The remedy to get rid of its provisions is with the Legislature. It is, therefore, ordered, that the sum of twenty-five cents per day for the boarding of each prisoner be allowed and paid by the county of Clinton to the Sheriff of said county.

By the Court.

C. A. MAYER, P. J.

The old Town Council held their last regular meeting on Wednesday evening. During the year the meetings have been harmonious, the only points on which members differed being the cow question, the appointment of officers and the amount of tax levy. Business has been dispatched promptly, and without wasting time in unnecessary talk. At this last meeting however, it was apparent from the outset that some thing had gone wrong. The member who for the past year has flattered himself that he was running the town, showed symptoms of ill temper, induced no doubt by the result of the late election in which the people quietly intimated that he need not trouble himself so much this year, by putting him on the minority side. He seemed determined to get up a row with somebody. He made an uncalled for and ungentle manly attack on the tax collector, charged the newspapers with telling lies about him, and finally wound up with an altercation on the street corner with one of the members of council. The election has certainly had a bad effect on him. The "poor man's friend" dodge did not work well. We advise him to try something else next year. The statement for the past year, which will be published in April will show the financial condition of the town.

PREVALANCE OF PNEUMONIA.

Hardly any one who has a large acquaintance, or who reads the obituary or death notice in the public prints, can fail to have noticed how fatal a disease pneumonia is. It really seems sometimes as if it caused half of all the deaths that occur. Each winter it appears to grow more dangerous. This season it has been very virulent, owing, probably, to sudden changes and the unusual amount of snow. Pneumonia invariably begins with a cold, to which scarcely anybody attaches any importance, and the cold is neglected until it result in the painful, and always alarming disease. "Only a cold!" echoed the renowned Abernethy. "A cold is always to be feared. Colds have killed more men than battles have." There seems to be no way of guarding against pneumonia. One person is as subject as an other to it. Rugged constitution, vigorous health general attention to hygienic laws, have no power to prevent it. Pneumonia slays a giant as quickly as it slays a pygmy; an accomplished athlete as quickly as a puny invalid. One meets this morning a friend flushed with youth —energy. Within three or four days he is dead. Pneumonia has cut him down. Persons who care to live—and the fact that they do live, shows that they care to—cannot be too watchful of the beginnings of pneumonia, which is one of the most insidious and formidable foes of human existence.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Learning that Dr. H. T. Helmbold, a man whose name has traveled to the remotest corners of the earth, and whose reputation for pluck and energy is unsurpassed, was in the city, a *Star* reporter made it a point yesterday to catch that gentleman on the fly, so to speak, and submit him to a brief interview. The Doctor retains all vigor of his former years, although a sprinkling of gray shows itself in his otherwise coal black-hair. He is a wiry little man of some forty-six years, with keen, piercing eyes, and is evidently good for the active business life which he has mapped out for the future, how he rode upon the topmost wave of prosperity and commanded an almost fabulous fortune how he advertised in every conceivable manner which his ingenuity could suggest, regardless of expense, but always so judiciously that his money returned to him an hundred fold.—*Cincinnati Star.*

Of course take your annual trip to the country,—but don't forget Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, that indispensable help in every emergency. Costs only 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN'S FEET.—"Life long discomfort and sudden death," writes a medicine man, "often come to children through the inattention or carelessness of mothers or nurses. A child should never be allowed to go to sleep with cold feet; the thing to be last attended to is to see that the feet are dry and warm. Neglect of this has often resulted in dangerous attacks of croup, diphtheria, or fatal sore throat. Always on coming from school, on entering the house from a visit or errand in rainy, muddy or damp weather, the child should remove its shoes and the mother should, herself, ascertain if the stockings are in the least damp. If they are, they should be taken off, and the feet held before the fire and rubbed with the hands till perfectly dry, and another pair of shoes put on. The reserve shoes and stockings should be kept ready for use at a minute's notice.

DIPHTHERIA SPREAD BY KISSING.

The *Scientific American* says: As every physician knows, it is no uncommon thing for adults to have diphtheria so mildly that it is mistaken for an ordianry sore throat resulting from cold; yet such a person can easily infect a child, and the child becomes a centre of malignant infection. In view of the fatal prevalence of diphtheria, therefore, the kissing of a child upon the mouth by a person with a sore throat is hazardous, if not criminal, and scarcely less so is the practice of allowing children to kiss their ailing playmates. It would be wise to exercise great caution in this matter, if not discontinue the practice of kissing upon the mouth altogether.

Every lover of the horse should read the following notice from the Western Sportsmen and Livestock News:

"A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," by Dr. B. J. Kendall of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., is a book that every owner of a horse should have, and no breeder of horses can afford to do without. It has thirty-five engravings illustrating positions assumed by sick horses, and gives treatment of diseases in such plain and comprehensive language as to be readily understood by any one of ordinary intelligence. The price is only 25 cents, but we would not exchange it for any book on the horse and his diseases that we have ever seen, and we have read some books of that kind that cost $10. It contains a large number of recipes, any one of which is worth double the price of the work. The book may be had of the author as above.

My daughter, aged 14 years, was attacked by Diphtheria in its very worst form. I employed a prominent physician in Mount Vernon, who pronounced it a very bad type of that disease With the doctors consent, we used Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia, with rapid and speedy results. Applied it externally and as a gargle, diluted with water. It appeared to me as though it neutralized the poison of her system

F. Goss.

Eastchester, Westchester Co., N Y.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

DR. GILES.

120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents.

SHREWDNESS AND ABILITY.—Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Exchange.*

HASSON'S COMPOUND Syrup of TAR

Is the most pleasant and effectual remedy known for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Soreness of the Throat and Lungs, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases leading to Pulmonary Consumption. Has been sold over twenty years. Large size 3 oz. Flint bottles, 50c. and $1.00. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. TRY IT

dec7 27, '78-2m d&co

No other remedy has proved so effectual in not only relieving coughs and colds but in curing them, as Dr. Hass' Expectorant. 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

What is home without a baby? Many children have Coughs and Colds just now, and should have the greatest care, and a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price only 25 cents.

The Great Discovery.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess. Citrate or Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with valuable Nerve tonic is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengten you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now indispensable as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel. Sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your Druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeit so beware of them. Get six bottles for $5.

WORMS REMOVED ALIVE.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country for the removal of worms. He removes Tape Worm with head, and all complete, alive in two hours, and no fee until removed. Send for a circular or call on your druggist and get a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails.

GOOD ADVICE.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, &c. Every family should have a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Don't allow for one moment *that* cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true German Syrup is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your druggists.

aug. 30, '78-1f jl

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light and red hair to a rich brown or deep black as may desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action, and removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak or sickly hair, to which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. no.3

Business Notices

A SEWING MACHINE NEEDLE and SCISSORS COMBINED.

The particular advantage of this combination is in having a cutter for severing the thread at the nearest possible point to the operator, *the finest* and *strongest* needle *made*. A complete assortment for all Sewing Machines for sale only by D. A. Creasy, opposite the Episcopal Church.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

A Sawyer wanted for a saw mill. Inquire of J. Schuyler.

Toxels by the hundreds, 75 cents to 1,50 a pair at I. W. Hartman's

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Another lot of Knickerbocker Dress Goods for 7 cents a yard and Brocades for 12½ cents at Lutz & Sloan's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

I. W. Hartman is increasing his stock in the Book department of his store. Any Book you wish can be furnished in 3 days if not in stock.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

A fine selection of Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains, both American and imported by the best makers at L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store.

Best Syrup in town for 48 cents a gallon at Creasy's.

Glassware of all kinds at I. W. Hartman's. Sets 50 cents to 1.25

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

10 pieces of full width Sheeting and pillow case Muslins at I. W. Hartman's.

D. A. Creasy keeps a full line of choice goods, such as canned goods, Jellys, and sells cheaper than any one in town. Call and see.

I. W. Hartman is opening his spring stock of Prints and Dress goods.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.

Having obtained the agency of this CELEBRATED SOAP

for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others.*

Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one Trial,*

so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE.
july 12, '78-1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

John Henson offers his services as general laborer at reasonable wages.

Admission free at McKinney's.

Fresh lot of Oranges and Lemons this week at D. A. Creasy's.

Greatest stock of new white Dishes in the County at I. W. Hartman's. Tea sets 3.75.

CARPETS! Largest Stock in New York City.

at one-half FORMER PRICES.
GOOD BRUSSELS CARPETS, 75c per yard. INGRAINS, from 20c. M. QUETTES, WILTONS, AXMINSTER, VELVETS, BODY-BRUSSELS, and THREE-PLY CARPETS at equally low prices. OIL CLOTHS, all widths from 35c. per yard.
LACE CURTAINS, $1.00 per pair, to the finest REAL LACE imported, at

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
189 and 191 Sixth Avenue,
Corner 18th street, NEW YORK.
NOV. 22 '78-6m. d&co

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and Blotches leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben Vandell & Co., 29 Ann st., N. Y. d&co NOV. 22, '78-6m

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &c., &c.

Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn st., Williamsburg, N. Y. nov. 22, '78-6m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York.
nov. 22, '78-6m a&co

PILES! Dr. Faber's Celebrated Painless Remedy is the best ever known for PILES of every kind (Bleeding, Itching, Blind, Inward, &c.) and all diseases of the RECTUM, whether recent or long standing. It gives instant relief, and effects a radical and permanent Cure. It is prescribed by all physicians who are acquainted with it. Chronic cases readily yield to it. No surgical operation required. Try it and relieve your sufferings. ONLY 50 cents for a LARGE PACKAGE. Sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale by all Druggists. DR. J. FABER & CO., 22 ANN ST., N. Y.
NOV. 22, '78-6m a&co

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

$10 TO $1000 makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & Co., BANKERS, 17 Wall street, N. Y.
feb. 14, '78-4w d

PROTRUDING TOES.

PARENTS, you need no longer throw away your CHILDREN'S SHOES before they are HALF WORN, on account of HOLES THROUGH THE TOES. Either the

SILVER "Or A. S. T. Co." BLACK TIP Will Prevent This.

ASK FOR THESE SHOES WHEN BUYING.
feb. 14, '79-4w d

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

There is no doubt about the great superiority of this article over common porous plasters and other external remedies, such as liniments electrical appliances, &c. Ask physicians in your own locality about it. It is wonderful.

Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.
feb. 14, '78-4w

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.

HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state. 6,000,000 acres for sale. For free copy of "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.
feb. 14, '78-4w d

BAYARD TAYLOR HIS LIFE, TRAVELS and Literary Career

AGENTS WANTED. Secure territory at once. QUAKER CITY PUB. HOUSE, 723 Sansom st., Phila.
feb. 28, '79-4w d

CUTICURA.

This Great Skin Cure is WARRANTED to cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Dandruff, Pimples and Comedones. Sold everywhere. Sent on receipt of price. Small boxes 50 cents, large $1. Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Boston. Send to box 3508 for circular and testimonials. d feb. 28, '79-4w

DIPTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. Sold everywhere.

S. S. Johnson & Co. Bangor, Maine
feb. 28, '79-4w d

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF AUGUSTUS MASON, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Augustus Mason, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the administrator without delay.

JOHN A. FUNSTON,
Administrator.
feb. 21, 1879-6w Bloomsburg, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the sale of the real estate of Peter J. Bachman by the Sheriff, at the suit of J. P. Conner.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the agreement of parties interested to distribute the proceeds of the said sale will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, March 22d, 1879 at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of his appointment when and where all persons having a lien on said fund can attend if they see proper.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
feb. 21, '79-4w Auditor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of John Shuman, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

Saturday March 8th, A. D., 1879,

at ten o'clock a. m., the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half interest of said John Shuman, deceased in all that certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND

situate in Beaver township aforesaid bounded and described as follows, to wit: Northwardly by land of Christian Shuman, eastwardly by land of Mrs. Caroline Mann and land of Charles Michael, southwardly by land of John Hoats and Jacob Fry and westwardly by land of Peter Fisher, containing

170 ACRES

more or less.

ALSO, all that certain messuage and TRACT OF LAND, situate in the township of Beaver aforesaid bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a black oak, corner, thence by land of Charles Michael south thirty-three and a quarter degrees, west thirty-five perches to a stone heap, thence by lands of John Hoats due east, one hundred and fifty-six perches to a stone heap, thence by lands of the West Buck Mountain Coal and Iron Company north thirty-three and a quarter degrees east —— perches to stones, thence by lands of Thomas Shearman's heirs north eighty-one degrees west 30 perches to a stone heap, thence by said Shearman's heirs due north 52 perches to a stone heap formerly a black oak, thence by lands of Charles Michael south eighty-one degrees west one hundred and twenty-eight perches to the place of beginning, containing

FIFTY ACRES,

strict measure.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

JOHN KLINGAMAN,
Executor.

ALSO, at the same time and place will be sold by Elizabeth Shuman the other undivided half interest of the first above described piece of land, upon the same terms as above stated.

ELIZABETH SHUMAN.
feb. 21, 1879-ts

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons,	
" " Fi. Fa.	
" " Rule to take Depositions.	
" " to choose Arbitrators,	
9 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.	
Petition for Appointment of Guardian,	
" " Citation.	
Rule to take Depositions.	
Narr in Debt, with Confession,	
" " Assumpsit.	
Mechanics Lien,	
4 cents each or $3.50 per hundred.	

Agricultural.

OAT-MEAL DIET.

Undoubtedly one of the most healthful and nourishing articles of diet is oat-meal. While properly cooked and eaten with sugar and cream it forms a dish which most people relish better than meat for breakfast and is very much cheaper. Liebig has chemically demonstrated that oatmeal is almost as nutritious as the very best English beef and that it is richer than wheaten bread in the elements that go to form bone and muscle. Professor Fobus, of Edinburg, during some twenty years, measured the breadth and height, and also tested the strength of both arms and loins, of the students of the university—a very numerous class and of various nationalities, drawn to Edinburg by the fame of his teaching. He found that in height, breadth of chest and shoulders, and strength of arms and loins, the Belgians were at the bottom of the list; a little above them the English, and highest of all the Scotch, and Scotch-Irish from Ulster, who, like the natives of Scotland, are fed in their early years at least one meal a day of good oatmeal porridge.—*Scientific American.*

WATERING FLOWERS.

In dry weather, when watering is a very important matter, it should be borne in mind that a good soaking once a week or so—a soaking that penetrates thoroughly, the water finding its way to every part of the plant—is most beneficial, but that watering a little every day or so, giving homeopathic doses, is an operation much better left alone, for much more harm than good is likely to result from such a practice, inasmuch as watering in such quantity as to moisten the surface only causes growth of fibres near the top, the slight moisture not being sufficient to nourish them, but, on the contrary the young, tender growth of fibres being within reach of the burning sun, must result in exhaustion to the plant. Water, therefore should be administered with a liberal hand, that it may soak and percolate through thoroughly, as a long shower of rain will do, and the growth of roots will be produced and encouraged in their natural position, going deeper and deeper after the nourishment they effect.

WHY SOME PEOPLE ARE POOR.

Silver spoons are used to scrape kettles; nice handled knives are thrown into hot water; rags, strings and paper are thrown into the fire; brooms are never hung up, and are soon spoiled; tubs and barrels are left in the sun to dry and fall apart; clothes are left on the line to whip to pieces in the wind; dried fruits are not taken care of in season and become wormy; pork spoils for want of salt, and beef because the brine wants scalding; coffee, tea, pepper and spices are left to stand open and lose their strength; flour is sifted in a wasteful manner, and the pan is left with the dough sticking to it; potatoes in the cellar grow, and sprouts are not removed until the potatoes become worthless; bits of meat, vegetables, bread and cold pudding are thrown away, when they might be warmed, steamed and served as good as new.—*Horticulturist.*

WATER PROOF BOOTS.

It is not always desirable that boots should be absolutely water-proof, as whatever keeps water out will keep it in, and whoever has worn India rubber boots for any length of time, knows that retaining the perspiration of the feet soon puts them in a very unpleasant, half parboiled condition that is not desirable. Still, water-proof boots are useful in an emergency, to be worn for a short time—as in doing the chores in bad weather. A pair of good rubber boots will answer this purpose, or a pair of common cowhide boots may be water-proof after the method of the New England fishermen. These people, exposed to all weathers, have for a century used the following compound: Tallow, 4 oz.; rosin and bees wax, 1 oz. each, melt together, then stir in Neatsfoot oil, equal in bulk to the melted articles. The boots are warmed before a fire and this composition is rubbed into the leather, soles and uppers, by means of a rag. Two applications will make the leather quite waterproof.

How to Eat Milk.—There are many who say, 'I like milk, but milk does not like me,' that is, it does not agree with them. The reason for this, in most cases, is, that the milk coagulates in the stomach in too firm a cud to be easily digested. But many who cannot drink milk or eat bread and milk, find no difficulty in digesting a bowl of baked apples and milk. Upon this hint the experiment has been successfully tried by a physician of large experience, of telling his patients who could not digest milk, to use apple sauce as a concomitant, taking a mouthful of apple alternately with a spoonful of bread, crackers, or pudding and milk. The apple prevents the formation of a solid mass in the stomach, and its juice also aids digestion, so that no distress or sense of heaviness follows after a meal thus taken.

Onions A Cure for Croup.—A lady who speaks from experience says, that probably nine children out of ten who die of croup might be saved by the timely application of roast [onions, mashed, laid upon a folded napkin and goose oil, sweet oil, or even lard poured on and applied as warm as can be borne comfortably, to the throat and upper part of the chest, and to the feet and hands.

Three or four bushels of corn meal, with a quart of salt, in a hogshead of water, stirred occasionly for three or four days until it ferments, is much better and far cheaper than feeding either meal or corn to growing pigs. You can add bran or middlings or slops to it; and when half used, fill up with water, and so repeat, adding meal when needed and a little salt. This swill will bear a good deal of thinning, and is the cheapest method known of making pork.

Starvation in the Nursery.—A recent number of the *Lancet* contains an article entitled 'Starvation in the Nursery,' in which attention is called to the fact that many parents really starve their young children by substituting other articles of food for milk, which they should be allowed to have freely. To a limited extent various articles of food may be given to the little ones, according to their age, but pure milk and plenty of it, should be allowed freely to every child.

A Syrian convert to Christianity was urged by his employers to work on Sunday but he declined. 'But,' said the master, 'does not your Bible say that if a man has an ox or an ass that falls into the pit on the Sabbath day he may pull him out?' 'Yes,' answered Hayob, but if the ass has a habit of falling into the same pit every Sabbath day, then the man should either fill up the pit or sell the ass.'

Sheep are the only animals which do not exhaust the land upon which they feed, but permanently improve it.

A HAPPY ESCAPE.

On one occasion Charles Dickens was upholding a theory that whatever trials and difficulties might stand in a man's path, there was also something to be thankful for. 'Let me in proof thereof,' said Dickens, 'relate a story. Two men were to be hanged at Newgate for murder. The morning arrived; the hour approached; the bell of St. Sepulchre's began to toll; the convicts were pinioned; the procession was formed; it advanced to the fatal beam; the ropes were adjusted round the poor men's necks. There were thousands of motly sight-seers of both sexes, of all ages, men women and children, in front of the scaffold, when, just at that second of time, a bull, which was being driven back to Smithfield, broke its rope, and charged the mob right and left, scattering people every where with its horns. Whereupon one of the condemned men turned to his equally unfortunate companion, and quietly observed, 'I say, Jack, it's a good thing we ain't in that crowd!'

SHOULD PARENTS SCOLD.

It has neither reason, religion, common sense, nor experience to recommend it. While there are reasons, many and weighty, to justify its total abolition. It sours the temper of the children; so that one thorough scolding prepares the way for two or three more. It sours your temper, provided it is sweet, which is a question if you are prone to scold; and thus the more you scold, and because you have become crosser, and your children likewise.

Scolding alienates the hearts of your children. Depend upon it, they cannot love you as well after you have berated them, as they did before. You may approach them with firmness and decision, you may punish with severity adequate to the nature of their offences, and they will feel the justice of your conduct and love you notwithstanding all. But they hate scolding. It stirs up the bad blood, while it discloses your weakness, and lowers you in their esteem. Especially at night, when you are about to retire, their hearts should be melted and moulded with voices of kindness, that they may go to their slumbers with thoughts of love stealing around their souls, and whispering peace.

A person more remarkable for inquisitiveness than good breeding—one of those who, devoid of delicacy and reckless of rebuff, pry into everything—took the liberty to question Alexander Dumas rather closely concerning his genealogical tree. 'You are a quadroon, Mr. Dumas?' 'I am, sir,' replied Mr. Dumas, who had seen enough not to be ashamed of a descent he could not conceal. 'And your father?' 'Was a mulatto.' 'And your grand father?' 'A negro,' hastily answered the dramatist whose patience was waning. 'And may I inquire what your great-grand-father was?' 'An ape, sir!' thundered Dumas, with a fierceness that made his interrogator shrink into the smallest possible compass, 'an ape, sir! My pedigree commences where yours terminates!'

Grilled Fowls.—Cut the remains of cold fowls into nice pieces; season with pepper and salt; squeeze over them the juice of a small lemon; let stand half an hour; dip the pieces into melted butter, and then into bread crumbs. Put them on a gridiron and broil over a clear fire.

Each inhabitant in the United States pays $2.02 for the support of the public schools, and $1.39 for military purposes. These two items of expenditure in other countries of the world are as follows: Prussia, 51 cents and $2.29; Austria, 34 cents and $1.39 cents; France, 29 cents and $4.-50¢ Italy, 13 cents and $1.57; England and Wales, 66 cents, and $3.86; Switzerland, 88 cents and $1.

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN

THE RED FRONT,

MOYERS' BLOCK,

HARTMAN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,

CIGARS,

TOBACCO

SNUFF.

CONFECTIONERY.

Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware

FINE GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

AND GENERAL LINE OF

Family Provisions

4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Goods delivered to all parts of the town April1, '77-tf

PUBLIC SALE

Of Valuable

REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on

Saturday, March 15th, 1879,

at two o'clock in the afternoon, M. A. Ammerman, Administrator of John Eveland, late of Fishingcreek township in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the south and east by lands of Peter Eveland on the north by lands of Michael Lemmon's heirs and on the west by lands of George Pealer, containing

27 ACRES,

more or less, whereon are erected a

Frame House and Frame Barn.

There is also on the premises, a GOOD APPLE ORCHARD and other fruit trees. The land is naturally of good soil. The property is located on the public road leading from Asbury to the State road. It is near the church and school house, as well as being convenient to the market.

Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Fishingcreek, and county aforesaid

WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

M. A. AMMERMAN, Administrator.

feb. 14, 79-ts

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Hallet & Co., Portland, Maine. march 24, 78-1y

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, &C., &C.

Neatly and Cheaply printed at the Columbian Office.

GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.

Cures all Pain in Man and Beast

TESTIMONIALS:

Prolapsus Uteri (Falling of the Womb.) A Wonderful Cure.—Nine years my wife suffered with this terrible complaint. She was attended by doctor after doctor, went to the different hospitals where females are treated; tried them all; wore bandages and pessaries with only temporary relief. Her life was miserable. We applied Dr. Giles' Liniment. Her relief was immediate. She is now well.

B. Mothermott,
40 West 19th street, New York.

I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a cathetor every day. Doctor Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it.

John Apfel, North Branford, Conn.
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '76.

W. M. Giles, Esq., Dear Sir—I used your Iodide of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's hind pastern joint, she had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful; she walks now quite well. Very respectfully yours,

A. Welch.

P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right fore leg.

A large shoe boil on a valuable young horse was removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.

Shepherd Knapp,
Carpets, 175 sixth ave., New York.

Asthma.—The tortures and agonies I endured for six years, none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.

Thos. Brannigan,
127 west 27th street, New York.

I was in a dreadful condition, joints swollen, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. Giles' Iodide of Ammonia took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them.

Pordyce Lothrop,
North Hyde Park, Lamoille co. Vt.

Another Sufferer cured.—Discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with infla mmatory rheumatism in m, shoulders, fingers and feet; suffered fearfully for three years, tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure.

Ellen Smith,
No. 79 Prune street, Fall River, Mass.

Sprains, spluts, bruises, Lameness in Horses. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is a perfect specific. No person who owns a horse should be without it.

M. Rodens,
760 seventh avenue New York.

In my family, and for the stock, I have used Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It is unsurpassed, and I am surprised at the many different maladies in which it is applicable. It gives the utmost satisfaction.

John J. Carter,
Superintendent Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm.

50 c. and $1: and in Quarts at $2.50, in which there is a great saving.

Trial size 25 cents.

Sold by all Druggists.

N. J. HENDERSHOTT, Agt. for Bloomsburg. may 31, '78-

ANTI-FAT

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is the great remedy for Corpulency. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts on the food in the stomach, preventing it from converting into fat. Taken according to directions, it will reduce a fat person from 8 to 5 pounds a week. In placing this remedy before the public as a positive cure for obesity, we do so knowing its ability to cure, as attested by hundreds of testimonials, of which the following from a lady in Columbus, Ohio, is a sample: "Gentlemen:—Your Anti-Fat was duly received. I took it according to directions and it reduced me five pounds. I was so elated over the result that I immediately sent to ACKERMAN'S drug-store for the second bottle." Another, a physician, writing for a patient from Providence, R. I., says: "Four bottles have reduced her weight from 180 pounds to 162 pounds, and there is a general improvement in health." A gentleman writing from Boston, says: "Without special change or attention to diet, two bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me four and one-quarter pounds." The well-known Wholesale Druggists, Smith, Doolittle & Smith, of Boston, Mass., write as follows: "Allan's Anti-Fat has reduced a lady in our city seven pounds in three weeks." A gentleman in St. Louis writes: "Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me twelve pounds in three weeks, and altogether I have lost twenty-five pounds since commencing its use." Messrs. Powers & Weightman, Wholesale Druggists, of Buffalo, N. Y., write: "To THE PROPRIETORS OF ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT: Gentlemen.—The following report is from the lady who used Allan's Anti-Fat. 'It (the Anti-Fat) had the desired effect, reducing the fat from two to five pounds a week until I had lost twenty-five pounds. I hope never to regain what I have lost.'" Anti-Fat is an unrivalled blood-purifier. It promotes digestion, curing dyspepsia, and is also a potent remedy for rheumatism, its use is always pleasing. Pamphlet on Obesity sent on receipt of stamp.

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Props., Buffalo, N.Y.

WOMAN

By an immense practice at the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, having treated many thousand cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and positive remedy for these diseases.

To designate this natural specific, I have named it

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation, I have yet to find the case of the most obstinate character, where it has failed to give positive results in the special diseases incident to the organism of woman, singled it out as the climax or crowning gem of my medical career. On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician; and so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and will sell it under A POSITIVE GUARANTEE, (For conditions, see pamphlet wrapping bottle.)

The following are among those diseases in which my Favorite Prescription has worked cures, as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Leucorrhœa, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions when from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or Falling of the Womb, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing-down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Prostration, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, and Female Weakness. I do not extol this medicine as a "cure-all," but it admirably fulfils a single purpose, being the most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm, in any state or condition.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in The People's Common Sense Medical Advisor, a book of over 800 pages, sent post-paid, on receipt of $1.50. It treats minutely of those diseases peculiar to Females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of those affections.

Favorite Prescription sold by Druggists, or R. V. Pierce, M. D., Proprietor, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

aug. 30, '78

PAINTING,

GLAZING AND PAPERING.

WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of

PAINTING,

GLAZING,

and

PAPER HANGING

in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.

Parties having such work to do will save money calling on me.

All work warranted to give satisfaction. Orders solicited

WM. F. BODINE.

Oct. 1, 1878.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM WHITE, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of William White, late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrators without delay.

JOHN M. WHITE,
GEO. CONNER,
Lightstreet,
Administrators.

C. W. MILLER, Att'y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH RUCKLE, DECEASED.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Columbia County to distribute funds to and among parties entitled thereto, in the hands of the Administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, A. D., 1879, at ten o'clock a. m. which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper, or be debarred from a share of said fund.

J. M. CLARK, Auditor.

feb. 28, 79-4w

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents, THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and these Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.

Sept. 8, '76.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

CALL AND SEE

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

CLOTHING

IN BLOOMSBURG.

Mens' Overcoats from $4 50.
Mens' Suits from $6 00.
Good Working Pants 90 cents.
Good Wool Hats for 75 cents.
Winter Caps from 40 cents.
Boys' Caps from 25cents.
Good Working Shirts 50 cents.
Mens' Vests from 50 cents.
Good White Shirts, linen fronts 65 cents.
Mens' Socks, 3 pairs for 25 cents.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES

THE BARGAINS NOW SELLING

At the Popular Store of

DAVID LOWENBERG

TRADE MARK. 'VIBRATOR' Reg. March 18, 1876.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED

MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

And Steam Thresher Engines,

Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Making Thresher of the day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry the best Wheat, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the Wasteful Methods of Grain Threshing which the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses need often be saved from Last Season's Grain to make by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Riddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Flax, but the best machine for Clean-ing of Timothy in Pods, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and Blue Grass. Requires no "attachments" or "rebolting" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears, and Entirely free from Complications.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from six to Twelve Horse size, and two sizes of Improved Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made for Steam Engines.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., and "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

Jan. 16,-6m r

Feb.1, 79-1y

ESPY PLANING MILL.

The undersigned lessee of the Espy Planing Mill, is prepared to do all kinds of mill work,

Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, etc.

made to order on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES KNOX, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,

RICE, SPICES, CIGARS SODA, &C., &C.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets,

Orders will receive prompt attention.

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